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NATO PARTNERS FELL FOR TRAP LAID BY WASHINGTON ON EUROMISSILES

LD161255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Yevgeny Grigoryev commentary under the headline "Washington's Trap"]

[Text] A few days ago it was possible to read curious lines in the West German paper WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU: "What would happen if the West accepted the proposal on talks put forward by Leonid Ilich Breznnev instead of throwing it away through its decision on arms upgrading. The supporters of the NATO decision should reflect, for only one half of the vaunted 'two-part NATO decision' has been taken: that of arming. Talks have been put off and not only because Moscow has rejected them but also because the present mood in Washington makes it impossible to hold them."

Indeed, the dialog on medium-range nuclear weapons is impossible at present. The reason is the stance of the NATO countries. The Soviet Union naturally cannot accept conditions calculated at conducting talks from a position of strength and not on principles of honesty, equality and equal security. The above mentioned reflections of the West German observer (Peter Bender) show that the West is now beginning to understand better what opportunities have been missed. But, nevertheless, it is not by chance that the delicate subject of relations within NATO is being raised nowadays. The thing is that the leading actors of the NATO stage in Western Europe are experiencing obvious confusion. It is not difficult to suppose that they are sick at heart. For, as they say, their political and propaganda concept has collapsed in full view of everyone. If NATO countries were proposing that talks should be conducted on medium-range missiles within SALT III this presupposes the speedy ratification of SALT II. Many assurances were obtained from the U.S. on this account. Carter said: "The leaders of our European allies unanimously support SALT II. If the Senate does not approve the SALT treaty then these leaders and their countries will be deeply worried."

And now we have the finale: The ratification of SALT II has been shelved unilaterally, without any consultation with or regard for the allies. The Washington administration has to all intents and purposes deceived them, has overturned all the arguments of the West European supporters of the NATO decision and has trampled on their propaganda structure. The European NATO countries have found themselves to all intents and purposes in an American trap, having committed themselves to deploy new U.S. medium-range weapons and having rejected talks on this problem when they were possible.

As we can see, the peculiar Washington customs hold sway in the "NATO salon." But they reflect a definite policy just as in the arena of world politics, in this case to subjugate the European states and first and foremost their allies, of course. To this end Washington is currently exploiting the so-called "Afghan issue" by demanding in an increasingly unceremonious manner that the NATO allies subordinate unquestioningly their interests to the U.S. global strategy and that they be accomplices in the sabotage of detente. Following the pattern of the 1950's the United States is crudely soliciting these countries to take part in "sanctions", "embargoes" and other White House adventures. Isn't this a new trap? Is it not enough that Washington's tactics also demonstrate a selfish intention to weaken the West European rivals by urging them to curtail advantageous economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries? There are increasing demands in West Europe, if not for reassessing "NATO values" then at least for caution, for a rational approach and for preserving the detente orientation. Restlessness [metaniya] and the unpredictability of the main partner's actions causes an accumulation of a great number of multifaceted problems for the NATO countries, giving them cause for deep concern.

BOVIN HITS 'ARROGANCE OF POWER' REFUSAL TO ACCEPT CHANGING WORLD

LD171223 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[A. Bovin article under the rubric "A Political Observer's Opinion": "Those Who Sow the Wind"]

[Text] In answering a PRAVDA correspondent's questions, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev delineated with great clarity the political circles which bear the responsibility for complicating the international situation at the junction of the seventies and eighties. The blame for this, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev indicated, "rests with imperialist forces, and above all certain U.S. circles. With those who regard the relaxation of tension as an obstacle to their aggressive designs, to the kindling of militarist hysteria and to interference in other peoples' internal affairs. With those in whom the habit of conducting themselves unceremoniously with other states and acting in the international arena as if they can do what they like is deeply entrenched." Everyone who follows the development of international life knows of dozens of facts which confirm this conclusion and these assessments. Let us look at some of these facts.

An armada of U.S. warships unprecedented in peacetime has been concentrated in the northern part of the Arabian Sea now for more than a month. American journalists reported to readers with enviable thoroughness that fighter-bombers based on the aircraft carriers could carry out a strike against the most diverse targets in Iran.

But perhaps this is the opinion of irresponsible journalists and anonymous officers. Let us listen to more reputable people. "I ask myself: Why don't we invade Iran and remove the people who are in power there? Iran is a weak country where morale is totally lacking. We are dealing with unreasonable people and an unreasonable head of state." This revelation was made by former U.S. President R. Nixon. "Our country must make it quite clear to the rabble now posing in the role of the Iranian Government that inflicting any harm on our people or threatening them will lead to immediate punishment." That was said by R. Reagan, leader of the Republican Party's right wing, who has long been hankering to get into the White House. "We must convince the American people and our opponents and allies throughout the world that henceforth we will follow Theodore Roosevelt's advice--to speak with restraint, but to carry a big stick and be prepared to use it when required." That is the opinion of Senator A. Cranston.

Of course, belligerent gestures at sea and belligerent tirades on land in Washington are explained and justified by the situation which has arisen around the American Embassy in Tehran. "It is an unprecedented event in the history of mankind," J. Carter stated, "for a government to applaud mob violence and terrorism . . . This is a violation not only of the most basic principles of international law, but also of mankind's common ethical and religious heritage." As far as "unprecedented" is concerned, J. Carter was clearly overdoing it. Whatever anyone else may have done, the United States has been very free with the principles of international law and with mankind's common heritage. There are plenty of "precedents" here. I will only mention one recent one--the flagrant provocation at Kennedy Airport when a Soviet plane was delayed for 72 hours and when the "government applauded" police tyranny.

At that time the White House did not remember very much about the principles of international law. Now they have had to remember them. Well, those principles do indeed prohibit unconditionally and in the most resolute way the violation of the extraterritoriality of embassies and of diplomatic immunity, and the Soviet Union has indicated its position on this question quite clearly and unambiguously.

Despite what people say in Washington, the outburst of anti-Americanism in Iran was not caused by the ill will of a particular politician. It was caused by decades of shameless American dominance in the country. "...We will never permit," the U.S. President declared, "any foreign state to dictate any American policy." Yes, exactly. They do not like it. Then what could millions of Iranians say to that? Was it not the United States which restored the throne to the shah in 1953? Was it not American weapons, American advisers and American support which helped the shah to stifle his own people? Was it not the Americans who equipped and trained the SAVAK, in whose cellars thousands and thousands of patriots were tortured? But that is enough of rhetorical questions. The constant U.S. interference in Iran's affairs, interference which entailed such dramatic results, is an irrefutable fact.

The United States has grown accustomed to impunity. It is strong--that means it can kill, it can plunder, it can stage coups and countercoups. But the times are changing. Truly those who sow the wind will reap the whirlwind. People will not and cannot any longer tolerate cynical disregard for the peoples' rights and interests and support for tyrants and despots. And people are protesting. Should embassies be burned down? No, they should not. But there are situations where emotions overwhelm reason. "Abused patience turns to fury," the ancients used to say.

Do people in America understand that? Many do understand. Many still do not understand. And many simply do not want to understand. So again we have the arrogant pose of some awesome judge. Again we have the aircraft carriers plying the oceans. The "big stick" is again being tried out for size. In a word, an obvious and dangerous return to "strong-arm methods" is taking place in U.S. foreign policy.

Using the Iranian-American crisis as grounds, Washington is seeking to make permanent its military presence in the Near East and Indian Ocean. A suitable site for a military base is being actively sought. Last December a special delegation made up of Defense and State Department officials worked on the governments of Oman, Somalia and Kenya in this regard. There is no need to work on Cairo. If AFP is to be believed, Egyptian Defense Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali stated recently that the Americans will be given everything they need.

In January a high-ranking U.S. military and diplomatic delegation visited Ankara. Washington's emissaries persuaded Turkey's Government to allow the Pentagon to use military bases on Turkish territory for electronic espionage on the Soviet Union. A $450-million program of military and economic aid is being offered as payment. And, as the New York TIMES reported, the culmination of all these efforts is designed to be "the buildup of military potential and the elaboration of new measures to safeguard security, perhaps envisaging the creation of a pro-Western alliance that would include Egypt, Israel, Turkey and Saudi Arabia." The scheme is typical in itself. It shows that Washington's strategic thinking continues to revolve within the vicious circle of calls for force.

Nor does the United States' so-called "new Caribbean policy," notable for its frankly interventionist thrust, escape the confines of that circle. The headquarters for special-purpose joint Caribbean forces are being set up in Key West. It is planned to expand the scale of military maneuvers in the Caribbean. Consultations have begun with certain Latin American countries about creating "peacemaking forces"--that is, forces intended to prevent possible leftward shifts in the policy of the region's countries.

The formation of the "quick-reaction forces" should be viewed in the same connection. At these forces' headquarters at MacDill Air Force base the U.S. defense secretary declared: "The world of the eighties will be more demanding than the decade now ending." Just what do the eighties demand of the Pentagon? "Quick reaction," of course. Or in other words, as the secretary said, "our ability to move the available combat armed forces great distances, by sea or air, fast enough to prevent conflict or, if that is not possible, to prevail in the conflict." In general we are faced by a program of militant hegemonism, a program for active U.S. military involvement in regional conflicts.

What is the meaning of the "complementary" actions by the PRC and United States in the defense sphere on which H. Brown reached agreement in Beijing? Obviously there may be many scenarios here. Both Brown and his Beijing colleagues probably prefer not to think about the fact that any "joint American-Chinese operation" would be nothing other than joint suicide. But it is necessary to think about that. It is necessary because irresponsible plans and an irresponsible policy by no means relieve their authors of responsibility.

The White House's reaction to events in Afghanistan is also extremely irresponsible, speculative and demagogic. Only people who suffer from megalomania and continue to regard America as the world hegemonic power can seriously say that these events affect U.S. "national interests" and "national security." Only people who have failed to learn the elementary lessons of history can hope that cold war language and unilateral actions designed to "hurt" the Soviet Union are capable of changing our country's principled stands and policy. All in all, it is time the United States learned to behave rather more modestly. That would be better both for America itself and for the whole world.

And the most striking and probably the most repellent thing is that the brandishing of the "big stick" is accompanied by an irrepressible flood of pompous talk of "humanism" and "America's tremendous magnanimity." If Washington wants to sermonize to itself and console itself with that kind of talk, that is its own business. But American aircraft carriers off shores a very long way from America are not the business of Americans alone. And it would be useful for those who define U.S. policy to look at their aircraft carriers, and also at themselves, at America's "greatness" and "humanism" through Iranian (or Cuban, or Vietnamese) eyes, through the eyes of all those who have experienced for themselves what Fulbright called the "arrogance of power."

But I am afraid that self-critical analysis is not among Washington politicians strong points. Journalists from TIME recently asked Z. Brzezinski the following question: "The United States ought to have earned a good reputation throughout the world, but it is our diplomats who are attacked. Why is it that so many actions are directed against the United States, and so few against the Soviet Union?" And Brzezinski replied: "That can be reduced to the most basic human emotions: resentment, desire to surpass, desire to undermine. That is inevitably the lot of anyone who is in the forefront of historical change, who happens to be the richest and the most innovative, and also the freest." That is what Brzezinski says, but what he says is not true. The truth is--and Brzezinski himself has publicly admitted this several times--that the failures of American foreign policy and the waves of anti-Americanism that rage in the world today are explained precisely by the fact that the United States not only does not march "in the forefront of historical change" but does everything possible to obstruct that change. Furthermore, the truth is that throughout the postwar decades Washington has gambled on supporting the most reactionary, the most repressive political regimes. [paragraph continues]

Finally, the truth is that Washington's deviation from detente, emphatically bellicose statements and actions and return to tough power politics are largely explained by U.S. confusion in the face of the rising tide of inevitable historic changes.

Certain circles on the banks of the Potomac have insisted that it is necessary to abandon imperialist ways, not to go beyond the limits of the possible and to adapt U.S. policy to a changing world. But Washington is patently seeking to "adapt" a changing world to its policy and to don once again the already rather tattered uniform of world policeman. It can be said in advance that it will not succeed in imposing American order in the world as it is, as it is developing, and return to the path of detente.

EMERGENCE OF NEW U.S. DOCTRINE OF AGGRESSIVE ESSENCE

LD161557 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 3 Signed to Press 10 Jan 80 p 8 LD

["Notes in the Margin" by G. Kuznetsov: "A New Doctrine--The Old Aggressive Essence"]

[Excerpt] Carter's speeches, and also the Christmas interview in U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT with Brzezinski, the President's adviser on national security affairs, have essentially formulated American imperialism's new doctrine--a doctrine of militant hegemonism. This means that another period must be added to the four periods into which Professor LeFeber divides U.S. foreign policy [In a NATION magazine article reprinted alongside Kuznetsov's commentary in ZA RUBEZOHM]. This period begins with the official announcement of the end of the "post-Vietnam era" and means a return to the old policy of preparing and implementing military adventures, which assumes a shift in the center of gravity toward the arms race and military force.

The U.S. ruling elite and the military-industrial complex that backs it have utilized the crisis in American-Iranian relations as the ostensible grounds for this. As a result the chauvinist hysteria artifically fueled via propaganda slogans such as "we will become a second-rate power unless we are firm over Iran" has automatically resulted in an intensification of "hawkish" tendencies under the pretext of "defending national interests" which has repeatedly been used before to camouflage hegemonist actions. Variations on the "Soviet threat" theme were used in Europe to obtain a similar effect--the decision to deploy the missiles. At the same time use has been made of the thesis of the need to "defend the freedom" of the peoples--against "Soviet expansion," of course--especially in the oil-rich Near East, in the Persian Gulf and at other points on Brzezinski's notorious "arc of instability," which runs parallel to the USSR's southern borders. As a result the question of creating a "pro-Western alliance" is being raised, the New York TIMES writes. At the present time Washington is gambling primarily on creating a new military base, for which purpose talks are being held in Somalia, Kenya and Oman. It has been decided to make the naval presence in the Indian Ocean permanent--obviously, a new fleet will be created from the 20-plus warships that now have their guns trained on Iran. Another $173 million to further modernize the base on Diego Garcia have been appropriated forthe same purpose.

It is planned to spend $3 billion on purchasing ships that would be permanently stationed in the Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean with the ammunition and combat hardware to supply the "quick-reaction corps." Some $100 million have been appropriated for Pakistan to buy American weapons, which are also intended to arm the gangs operating against Afghanistan.

Finally, military cooperation with Beijing is expanding. All these are links in a single chain whereby the United States would like not only to bind the Near Eastern and Asian peoples, suppress their movement for complete independence and freedom and guarantee oil supplies for itself, but also to threaten the Soviet Union from the south by seizing strategically important positions. It was for this in particular that Washington needed to have ties with CIA agent Amin and to organize counterrevolutionary activity in Afghanistan.

Carter's television speech was an example of the most far-reaching U.S. aspirations to the role of a world policeman called upon to establish his own kind of order in the world. However, as the TASS statement notes, it "creates the impression that it has lost political balance, lacks realistic consideration of the international situation, overestimates real U.S. potential and certainly underestimates the potential of those states against which the United States is intending to take particular steps."

Challenge of Eighties

LD171015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jan 80 p 6 LD

[Vitaliy Korionov article under the rubric "The World of the Eighties": "The Challenge of the Century"]

[Text] It has been calculated that in the seventies for every 13,500 people living in the United States there was one futurologist. These prophets became particularly frenzied in their activity on the threshold of the eighties. And not only in the United States. Thus a special research paper entitled "Interfuture" was published in France; the research was carried out on the instructions of the 24 countries belonging to the OECD. The research paper, as the magazine LE POINT reported, was "the result of 3 years of work by 15 experts working a full working day and at least 50 consultants who came from all the ends of the earth and who processed many thousands of figures with the help of a computer." But their labors were practically in vain. Jacques (Lezurn), the leader of "Interfuture," summed up the results of the research briefly, but expressively: "The future is not predetermined."

And what about the transatlantic fortune tellers? I have read a whole pile of their writings. One conclusion can be drawn: The future of the United States seems very grim to them. Thus in the book "The Great Strategy for the Eighties," compiled by a collective of generals, Bruce Holloway, former commander of U.S. strategic aviation, writes: "A key feature in U.S. global strategy in the next decade will continue to be to insure survival. However, survival is now by no means guaranteed."

The purpose of such books is clear. America is being urged on: Arm yourselves to the teeth, or else, they say, you will not survive. But something else is obvious too: The ruling circles in the main capitalist country are in a state of perplexity. Fear of the future is gnawing at their hearts to such an extent that certain statesmen are losing their political equilibrium.

Communists, following Lenin's precept, pose the question on a "historical basis not solely in the sense of explaining the past, but also in the sense of the fearless prediction of the future and bold practical activity aimed at bringing it about...."

Communists counterpose their historical optimism and faith in social progress to the bourgeois futurologists' pessimistic predictions. Communists reject the thesis of man's incorrigible aggressiveness and of the tendencies toward catastrophe in social development. They defend the Marxist-Leninist progress program, confirmed by life, which transforms man, public life and international relations.

Early this century the French newspaper LE FIGARO wrote: If "the 19th century was the epoch of communist inflammatory acts, then the 20th century will be the era of harmony between the employers and the workers." But what was presented to the bourgeois, frightened by the Paris Commune, as "inflammatory acts" turned out to be only summer lightning before the great class battles which, beginning with October 1917, were to radically change the face of the world. It is no accident that even some of our enemies call the 20th century the age of Lenin.

We look ahead confidently. Our historical optimism is based on firm foundations. A country of real socialism knows no crises or unemployment. Its economy grows constantly, overcoming the difficulties which are inevitable in building a new society. All Soviet people are guaranteed real freedom. The mighty Soviet state is capable of standing up both for its own interests and for those of its allies and friends. The Soviet people possess sufficient potential to work peacefully.

It is the countries headed by Marxist-Leninists, with the active support of the broad masses throughout the world, that are laying mankind's path toward the resolution of the most urgent problem of today--that of averting a world thermonuclear disaster. As a result the seventies were the years of detente.

"Madmen" in the imperialist camp are doing everything to offset this outstanding gain. "Hawks" across the ocean are trying to peck the "doves" to death. American senators are competing as to which of them will demand the biggest military appropriations from Congress.

On entering the White House, Carter swore to the voters that he would reduce military appropriations by $5-7 billion. Instead, there has been an annual increase in the Pentagon budget of, first, 3 percent, then 5 percent, and now they are talking about 8 percent. The Pentagon is counting on bringing back the former U.S. military superiority by spinning faster the flywheel of the arms race. But that is chasing rainbows! Neither the Soviet Union nor the other socialist community countries will permit a violation of the existing parity of forces.

Even in the United States voices can be heard warning that for all its wealth America cannot sustain the arms race being foisted on it. The American economy is becoming increasingly rickety. There was once a proverb in the United States: "As sound as a dollar." But can there be anything in the Western world at the start of the eighties that is less sound than the American dollar? Washington is now postponing SALT II indefinitely. But surely the United States needs that treaty as much as the USSR? Representatives of the Washington administration have repeatedly admitted that there is no reasonable alternative to that treaty. After all, the factors which summoned the treaty into being have not ceased to exist.

The arms race, which is being stepped up by the NATO bigwigs, will not solve any of the problems. It cannot resolve the employment problem. It exacerbates the inflation problem. Washington is counting on strengthening its weakening foreign policy positions by means of saber-rattling. [paragraph continues]

But these are vain attempts too. The other day a TIME magazine correspondent asked Z. Brzezinski "The United States must gain a good reputation in the world, but it is our diplomats who are being attacked. Why does it happen that so many actions are directed against the United States and so few against the USSR?" Brezinski could not come up with a sensible answer.

The well-known U.S. politician G. Kennan is right when he says: "We have nothing to teach the world. We must admit that we do not have the answers to the questions facing human society in the present epoch."

Some people across the ocean are pinning their hopes on the "China card." It is true that Beijing generals are flirting with American ministers today--they have not got as far as the Pentagon and NATO arsenals yet. But it will not be Washington which decides in what direction the Chinese militarists turn their weapons. "Riding on the back of a tiger" is a risky pastime....

The question of statesmen's responsibility to the peoples has perhaps never before been as acute as it is today. The international arena is not the place for American electioneering methods.

The seventies left a good legacy. They showed that when good will exists the potential exists for finding a way to achieve agreement even on questions which previously seemed insoluble.

Soviet people are fully determined to do everything to insure that the new decade is also a period of peace. The Leninist foreign policy course is unshakable. The position of the CPSU, the Soviet state and all our people is expressed in Comrade Brezhnev's word "The policy of detente--and everyone knows how much the socialist countries have done for its success--gave rise to great hopes. These hopes must be justified. We are in favor of liberating the eighties from the 'war of nerves,' from suspicion and fear, and--most important--from the arms race."

The 20th century issued a challenge to mankind. It demands the resolution of the most acute problems facing the peoples. Communists have taken up this challenge. The socialist community, with its dynamic internal development and its approach to international relations, is setting an example of how these problems should be resolved. The Soviet people, like all people of good will, are confident that peace can be maintained.

Imperialism will not succeed in "shooting its way out" of the implacable course of world development with nuclear bombs or sophisticated missiles. Those who are unwilling to realize this would do well to recall Victor Hugo's words. "It is not for you to halt the course of history, not for you to stop the movement of the earth..."

Role of Military in Campaign

LD161639 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Article by Capt 2d Rank G. Grachikov; "Gamble on Slander; How and for What Purpose Anti-Soviet Myths Are Propagated in the United States"]

[Text] Daily and hourly the ordinary American is showered with refined lies and misinformation about the "growth of Soviet military might" which allegedly "threatens the very existence of the United States." [paragraph continues]

This propaganda campaign has recently been given considerable scope by the NATO decision to deploy around 600 American medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe. A further coalescence of reactionaries, anti-Soviets and militarists of all hues and ranks is emerging on the platform of resistance to a very important international agreement and of accelerated implementation of an action that will jeopardize peace and security in Europe. They are uniting in numerous "coalitions," "alliances," "committees," leagues" and so forth.

Notable for their activeness are the "Coalition for Peace Through Strength," the "American Conservative Alliance" and the "Committee on the Present Danger." Their leaders are active members--primarily former high-ranking U.S. politicians and military men--stump the country giving public lectures and numerous interviews. Whole pages in the press, particularly newspapers and magazines with close ties to big business, are given over to the theme of "Soviet expansionism" and the "USSR'S military superiority." It occupies a leading place on American radio and television. The ABC television company, for example, in the space of a week showed five full-length movies on the "escalation of the Soviet military threat" and the "USSR'S advantages in the military sphere."

Anti-Soviet organizations, reactionary political and military figures and the mass media are acting in a single front. The movie "Soviet Might, American Myth. The United States on the Retreat" was shown on television on the initiative and with the direct financial backing of the "American Conservative Alliance." Senator Goldwater and retired Admiral Moorer, well known for their anti-Soviet views, played the leading roles in the movie. There are frequent radio and television interviews with representatives of the Pentagon leadership who cite "intelligence data" in an attempt to convince Americans of the "need" to produce and deploy in West European countries hundreds of American Pershing II missiles and Tomahawk cruise missiles. And they make no secrets of the fact that the "Eurostrategic" venture has a dual purpose; in the event of a war to hit targets deep inside the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries and to deflect a retaliatory strike away from the United States by "retargeting" it at West Europe.

In order to give the anti-Soviet falsifications "verisimilitude" bourgeois propaganda often indulges in overt manipulation of figures. For example, many American papers printed a report to the effect that for a number of years the CIA provided "low figures" on the Russians' military expenditure and only recently presented "accurate information" showing that the USSR allegedly "spends on arms almost 50 percent more than the United States does." The purpose of this kind of falsification is to confuse the American and West European public, prepare the ground for the burial of the SALT II treaty and turn the European NATO countries into launching pads for the new American medium-range missiles, and pave the way for a new round in the arms race.

An extensive propaganda campaign naturally takes a lot of financing. The "Coalition for Peace Through Strength" alone intends to spend around $10 million to distribute anti-Soviet literature. Many tens and even hundreds of millions of dollars are being set aside for these purposes by other reactionary organizations also backed by the military-industrial complex. Nor is the latter reluctant to reach into its own pocket, confident that the militarist hysteria will result in even more powerful and expensive weapons systems whose production will bring new billion-dollar profits.

This is why the fanning of the anti-Soviet campaign is accompanied by propaganda on the development and production of new types of arms--the MX mobile strategic missiles, the Trident submarine missile system, the Pershing II missiles and the cruise missiles. Everything is being done to push through Congress military expenditure of $162 billion for the next fiscal year, that is, approximately $20 billion more than in the current fiscal year. Many of these billions will end up in the safes of the military-industrial monopolies. They will have something with which to renumerate the services of politicking generals and bellicose politicians, all who are fanning the anti-Soviet hysteria in the country.

Anti-Soviet myths are also in the mainstream of the ideological indoctrination of U.S. Armed Forces personnel. The Pentagon propaganda machine uses "the need to counteract the Soviet threat" in an attempt to motivate each new step in American imperialism's military preparations--the transfer of additional troop contingents and arms from the United States to West Europe, the construction of new military bases and installations in the world's trouble spots, the creation of the "quick-reaction corps" and so forth. The buildup of American military might in the Indian Ocean and in the Near and Middle East is being accompanied by a new bout of fabrications about a "Soviet threat," particularly in connection with events in Afghanistan, and by attempts to slander Soviet-Afghan relations.

You can scarcely find a single Pentagon periodical which does not play on the theme of the imaginary "Soviet military threat" in some way or another. Theoretical military journals like MILITARY REVIEW or AIR FORCE MAGAZINE, and such papers as ARMY TIMES or NAVY TIMES, intended for a wider military readership, regularly publish articles on it.

In printed as in oral propaganda the tone is set by representatives of the top military leadership. In 1978 they made around 500 anti-Soviet speeches to the personnel of units and ships. It is reckoned that as a result of direct, live contact with an audience these speeches make a much greater impression in terms of the personnel's ideological indoctrination than press material and radio and televison broadcasts.

It should be noted that American ideologists, both civilian and military, are also seeking to give anti-Soviet propaganda a--so to speak--"balanced" character. Noting the specific nature of the tasks currently facing the Pentagon propaganda apparatus, the journal United States Naval Institute PROCEEDINGS recommends: "Undoubtedly attention must be focused on the growing Soviet threat. At the same time, our current superiority should be emphasized....

Not the easiest of tasks, frankly. For when posed in this way the question automatically arises: Who is really seeking military superiority, who is propagandizing and whipping up the arms race and threatening the security of the peoples? Nevertheless, in defiance of elementary logic the Pentagon propagandists, on the one hand, keep on to the soldiery about "the Soviets' growing military might" while, on the other hand, they go on about the "invincibility" of the American Army and boast of the ability and readiness of American interventionist forces to dash to any part of the world to "defend" the notorious U.S. "national interests"--but, in fact, to perform gendarme functions.

American propaganda organs continue to look for "arguments," to waken the deep impression made on the public of the United States and of other Western countries by the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and by their peace initiatives. Attempts are made to belittel their significance and to distract the attention of ordinary Americans from them.

The American military-industrial complex' propaganda machine is going all out to push the "Soviet threat" myth. For this myth is employed as the main "argument" in favor of the militarization of the country and U.S. imperialism's preparation of new military adventures.

ROUNDUP OF OPPOSITION TO PROPOSED U.S. SANCTIONS ON USSR

Opposition to Sanctions

LD161026 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

["Despite the United States Pressure"--TASS headline]

[Excerpt] Moscow, January 16, TASS--TASS correspondents report:

Brussels--The attempts of the United States to make NATO and Common Market countries support the U.S. policy of economic sanctions with regard to the USSR came up against new resistance. According to informed sources, at yesterday's meeting of the NATO Council, representatives of France, the FRG and Denmark came out for continuing business ties with the USSR and described the measures suggested by the White House as unacceptable. The circles close to the delegations that participated in the meeting point out that representatives of such large countries as France, the FRG, Italy, as well as of Denmark, Turkey and Greece came out against the sanctions in the economic and cultural spheres. Belgium and the Netherlands declared that they reserve their stand.

The attempt of the United States to impose on the Common Market countries the idea of freezing commercial and economic relations with the USSR flopped at yesterday's session of the Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community held at the level of foreign ministers. The statement of the Council of Ministers passed this demand in silence. Local observers believe that the majority of the Common Market countries do not wish to sacrifice the fruit of detente achieved in the recent years and intend to maintain trade with the USSR in the usual volume.

Opposition by Brazil, Argentina

LD162130 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2015 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Saraiva Guerreiro, Brazil's foreign minister, has said that Brazil would not participate in any trade boycott against the Soviet Union and that it did not intend to limit agricultural deliveries to the USSR. The minister stressed that Brazil was not intimidated by U.S. repressions because of her stand and would maintain normal trade exchange with the Soviet Union.

Argentina has also declared its refusal to support Washington's discriminatory measures.

U.S. Scientist's Opposition

LD161545 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 16, TASS--Professor Howard Parsons of Bridgeport University, a prominent American public figure, speaking in a TASS interview, said that Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev gave in a PRAVDA interview a clear-cut and searching analysis of the present international situation which has deteriorated as a result of the recent irresponsible and shortsighted actions of the U.S. administration. He said that Washington, using as a pretext the events in Afghanistan--to which the Soviet Union gave military assistance, at the request of the Afghan leadership in repelling an external aggression--made an attempt to undermine the efforts of the peoples of the world to curb the arms race and took the road of worsening American-Soviet relations.

Such actions, Howard Parsons said, are an indication of the bankruptcy of American foreign policy which suffers one setback after another.

One of the latest attempts by the United States to interfere with the progress of the national liberation movement was its active support to the Afghan rebels who are trying by military means to destroy the gains of the Afghan revolution and to turn the country into a place d'armes for an aggression against the Soviet Union, the American scientist said.

In the opinion of Howard Parsons another reason for a flareup of anti-Sovietism in the United States of America is a steady decline of the popularity of the American President who after his coming to the White House has kept not a single one of his election pledges, either economic or those relating to foreign policy. Unemployment has been on the increase in the United States, inflation has reached a high level, the living standards of the American people are falling and the problems of transport, health services and the cities remain unsolved. At the same time, the administration is strengthening the military industrial complex while the U.S.-led aggressive circles of NATO are trying to change the present balance of forces in the European Continent in their favour.

The so-called "penalties" against the Soviet Union, announced by the U.S. President earlier this month, are doomed to failure, the American scientist stressed. In the opinion of the American public and political leaders, such measures will do no harm to the Soviet Union. On the other hand, the American farmers will suffer losses because their wellbeing depends on agricultural exports. The interests of business circles, which are doing mutually beneficial trade with the Soviet Union, will be also affected. On the whole, the United States reputation as a partner in interstate ties has been seriously damaged. Moreover, Howard Parsons said, a majority of West European countries as well as Japan have no intention of supporting the United States' economic war against the Soviet Union.

MILITARY AID TO PAKISTAN 'SOURCE OF DEEP CONCERN'

LD170627 Moscow TASS in English 0550 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 17, TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Novikov writes:

Acting under cover of the "Soviet military threat in Asia" myth Washington has started a practical implementation of the plans of rendering military aid to Pakistan. As the newspaper NEWSDAY reported, U.S. weapons and materiel worth 100 million dollars are now being shipped to Pakistan.

In connection with the decision of the White House on the supply to Pakistan of fresh big consignments of weapons, Pakistani Presidential Foreign Affairs Adviser Aga Shahi visited Washington the other day. The talks with the U.S. side in the course of which Aga Shahi was received by J. Carter and U.S. Presidential National Security Adviser Z. Brzezinski centered on types of military equipment to be supplied to Pakistan. Even before Aga Shahi's arrival, the newspaper Washington STAR wrote that Washington is examining the question of supplying Pakistan with A-7 warplanes, M-60 tanks, artillery pieces and missiles.

An indirect evidence that it is not going to be some old stuff, but expensive modern military equipment is the swift growth of the sums appropriated by the USA for these purposes. This figure has increased literally over the recent week from 150 million to 400 million dollars, and according to the statement by an observer of the U.S. CBS television company, the USA intends to supply Pakistan with weapons worth up to one billion dollars.

The USA is drawing its NATO allies, in the first place, Britain, as well as China in the implementation of its plans for the re-armament of Pakistan. Understanding to this effect was reached with Beijing leaders by U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown during his visit to the PRC. It was on Tuesday that President Ziaul Haq confirmed at a press conference in Islamabad that Pakistan receives Chinese military aid.

In connection with Washington's decision to resume on a large scale arms supplies to Pakistan, noteworthy is the alarming fact that representatives of J. Carter's administration are passing over in silence the congressional ban on military aid to the countries engaged in work to develop nuclear weapons. Meanwhile, the press of many countries reports that Pakistan will be able to conduct in the near future an atomic bomb test. But what is now the stand of the U.S. administration on this issue?

In an interview with the WALL STREET JOURNAL published on January 15, Zbigniew Brzezinski did not give a direct answer to this question. Light on this matter was thrown the other day by the newspaper Washington STAR, which quoted congressional circles as saying that an attempt is being made in the Capitol to find a loophole that will make it possible not to apply to Pakistan the afore-mentioned congressional ban, which served last year as a basis for ending U.S. aid to Pakistan. Perhaps it was what Ziaul Haq implied by telling the above-mentioned press conference that during Aga Shahi's talks in Washington the sides were unanimous that there must be "no restrictions" on the use by Pakistan of U.S. weapons.

Washington's plans are a serious threat to the security of these countries and peace all over the region. And this naturally cannot but be a source of deep concern for the neighbor Asian states.

ASH-SHA'B CITED ON U.S. PLANS TO TOPPLE DRA'S KARMAL

LD161658 Moscow TASS in English 1649 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Beirut, January 16, TASS--At a meeting of the U.S. National Security Council on January 2, this year, a special plan was worked out to eliminate Afghanistan's democratic government headed by Babrak Karmal, reports the newspaper ASH-SHA'B with reference to data received from circles "close to the White House." The plan envisages a number of measures of open character (refusal to recognize the new government, an urgent rendering of considerable military aid to Pakistan with a subsequent transfer of part of the aid to anti-government Afghan insurgents) as well as secret actions, in particular, direct deliveries of arms to Afghan insurgents, arms which include Soviet-made anti-tank and anti-aircraft rockets that are in service with the Egyptian Army.

For the purposes of discrediting the government of Babrak Karmal and straining the relations between it and Afghan population, the plan envisages the use of Soviet-made arms against civilian population by insurgent Afghan bandit groupings which while carrying out their operations will bear the uniform of Afghan Army soldiers. The U.S. National Security Council at the above-mentioned meeting also decided to give various aid to all anti-government Afghan organizations and groupings operating in Afghanistan's territory and abroad in order to boost their subversive activity against the Babrak Karmal government and to organize provocations against Afghan and Soviet institutions in various countries, ASH-SHA'B points out.

COORDINATED ACTIONS BY U.S.-PRC THREATEN ASIAN SECURITY

Brown, Vance on 'Parallelism'

LD161831 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 16, TASS--TASS correspondents report:

Washington. Acting in collusion, the USA and China are giving large-scale assistance to gangs of mercenaries invading Afghanistan for fighting against that country's legitimate government.

Addressing a press conference at the San Diego Airforce Base (California), U.S. Defence Secretary H. Brown, who has just returned from a visit to Beijing, said that his visit was of special significance in the light of the events in Afghanistan. The USA and China, the Pentagon chief stressed, intend to undertake what he described as "parallel actions" in the Near East, including for rendering "assistance" to Pakistan, from whose territory the Afghan counter-revolutionaries are known to operate. H. Brown stressed that the build-up of U.S. presence in that area will apparently be very important for the USA, and it is taking measures in this direction. In the course of two months now, H. Brown said, the USA has had considerable naval presence in that area. H. Brown also said that the USA had drawn up "emergency plans" for the central Asian region, but refused to specify them.

Speaking in an interview with the newspaper New York TIMES, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance also said that between Washington and Beijing there is a certain parallelism on the question of the steps that must be taken in connection with the events in Afghanistan.

Explaining the meaning of that "parallelism", the newspaper Boston GLOBE writes that the USA is planning to coordinate with China secret supplies to the Afghan counter-revolutionary forces of anti-aircraft, anti-tank and other weapons. In the opinion of the newspaper, the motives of Washington's policy are quite plain: The point at issue in the final analysis are not the desert lands of Afghanistan, but the oil of the Near and Middle East indispensable for the economy of most of the Western countries.

According to the AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY journal, the Pentagon intends to send to Islamabad a U.S. delegation to make a shopping list of arms to be supplied to Pakistan. On the list will be A-7 fighter bombers, Red Eye anti-aircraft rockets, the Hawk missiles, the antitank Ton rockets. The USA is expediting preparations for the dispatch of military equipment to Pakistan and its subsequent use by the mercenaries, the journal writes. As far as Beijing is concerned, the newspaper New York DAILY NEWS points out, the Pentagon officials say that the Chinese have at their disposal precisely the types of weapons these forces need--fire-arms, mines, surface to air missiles.

Beirut. According to the newspaper ASH-SHA'B the plans of military resistance to gangs of mercenaries were specifically discussed at the meeting of the U.S. National Security Council, which was held in Washington on January 2. The meeting, according to the newspaper, passed a decision to give "all-round aid" to all the anti-government Afghan organizations and groupings for stepping up their subversive activity as well as for provocations against Afghan and Soviet institutions in various countries. With these aims, the newspaper stresses, the USA is now establishing contacts with counter-revolutionary organizations operating in Iran's territory.

Havana. Afghanistan has become a target of imperialist interference and invasions of the counter-revolutionaries, stresses a commentary of the PRENSA LATINA agency. These actions, the agency points out, have the sole aim of ensuring for imperialism a strategic bridgehead near the Soviet Union's borders.

The commentary points out that China is one of the initiators of the campaign unleashed against Afghanistan and one of the countries bearing direct responsibility for interference in the internal affairs of that state.

The agency recalls among other things that in October 1979 a Chinese military delegation visited Pakistan, in particular, the towns of Quetta and Peshawar, centres for the training of terrorist gangs sent to Afghanistan.

Novikov Commentary

LD161146 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

["American Expasionism in Asia"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 16, TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Novikov writes:

The United States' policy in Asia is growing more expansionist in character. Its objective is to suppress progressive regimes and national liberation movements and to increase U.S. military presence in the region. The stages of his policy are well known--the war in Korea, and American aggression in Vietnam, barbarous bombings of Cambodia and Laos and armed invasions of Cambodia as well as the working up of an anti-Kampuchean and anti-Vietnamese slander campaign, the use of the question of assistance to the Kampuchean population for attempts to interfere in Kampuchea's internal affairs and to discredit people's power in that country, intrigues against Iran and other Asian countries.

Having embarked on the road of expansion and hegemonism, the United States began actively playing the "China card." The visit to China by U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown actually marked the beginning of military cooperation between Washington and Beijing. The Pentagon's leader and the Beijing rulers agreed to coordinate actions in a vast area of Asia and, especially, reached agreement on gross interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

Using the allegations of a "Soviet menace" to Pakistan as a pretext, Washington is stepping up its military aid to that country and counter-revolutionary elements there who stage from Pakistani territory aggressive actions against the lawful people's power in Afghanistan. In accordance with the American-Chinese accord reached in Beijing concerning their "parallel strategic interests," the United States hopes for a greater Chinese "contribution" to subversive activities against Afghanistan. It was not for nothing that H. Brown expressed confidence on his arrival in Tokyo from China that the Chinese would give Pakistan assistance in various forms.

All this indicates that Washington together with its henchmen, the Chinese expansionists, intends to go ahead with subversive actions against Afghanistan.

While playing the "China card," the United States is stepping up its military policy and is building up its military might in the Indian Ocean. In the Far East and Southeast Asia, for instance, it established hundreds of bases and military installations with 140,000 American servicemen stationed there.

These feverish military preparations are, according to the Pentagon's plans, to close the gaps that were left in the chain of American military and political bridgeheads in Asia after the failure of its Vietnamese venture.

So the United States had to get away from Vietnam, pull out its troops from Thailand and part with Iran. Now, trying to recapture its old positions, the United States, jointly with Beijing, is sowing discord between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN. Having invented a myth about the "Vietnamese menace" to Thailand, they are re-establishing their military presence in Thailand. It was with the United States tacit agreement that China staged an armed aggression against the SRG, is threatentng now to teach a new "lesson" to Vietnam, is openly preparing to attack Laos and sends armed gangs to neighbouring countries.

As for Afghanistan, it was faced with gross interference from outside immediately after the victory of April revolution of 1978. American imperialism began together with its henchmen what amounted actually to an undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan in the hope of turning the latter into its bridgehead.

In adopting an openly aggressive policy, the United States found the Beijing hegemonists to be worthy partners. The recent developments show that Washington-Beijing "coordinated actions" represent a serious threat to peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

ESCALATION OF U.S. PROPAGANDA ABOUT IRAN, AFGHANISTAN BORDER

LD161610 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

["Escalation of Slander"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 16, TASS--TASS commentator Vladimir Vashedohenko writes:

Despite absolutely clear and categoric denials of provocative reports from Washington that there is allegedly a "concentration of Soviet troops" taking place on the Iranian-Afghan frontier, American officials and mass information media continue piling up heaps of lies and slander about the "Soviet menace" to Iran.

They repeat false stories alleging that Soviet troops are moved forward within a striking distance of the principal oil targets in Iran, although Iranians themselves resolutely refute these malicious absurdities. Representatives of the Iranian Army and gendarmerie in Tehran, as well as in the cities of Mashhad and Zahedan which border on Afghanistan, [say] that they have not discovered anything of the kind. But it is not customary in Washington to reckon with facts, and crude anti-Soviet inventions are persistently repeated there.

Defence Secretary Harold Brown, who has just returned from a trip to China, spoke precisely in this vein. He asserted at a press conference in San Diego yesterday that the Soviet Union is trying to create "a corridor to the Indian Ocean" across Iran and Pakistan.

The press services of the White House and State Separtment are being used simultaneously for the escalation of the anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet hysteria, although their roles are not rehearsed sufficiently well and they so far lack the necessary coordination in their statements.

Thus White House Press Secretary Powell asserted yesterday that Soviet divisions in Afghanistan are now staying in the area which was a traditional "invasion route" in the direction of Tehran. At the same time his colleagues from the State Department had to admit that there are no confirmed reports that Soviet troops have taken positions along the Iranian-Afghan frontier.

It is absolutely clear that the campaign of lies and misinformation, into which the highest echelons of power in Washington have now being drawn, is intended to divert the attention of Iran from the real danger posed to it by the United States and to cast aspersions on Soviet-Iranian relations.

It is the United States and not the Soviet Union that is concentrating its armed forces near the borders of Iran. Washington's threats not only to introduce economic sanctions but also to effect a naval blockade of Iran are becoming more real with every day.

As to the inventions about the danger of a "Soviet intrusion" in Iran, they are only a new rude fabrication. The Soviet Union's friendly attitude to Iran is traditional and unchangeable. It manifests itself both in time-tested bilateral relations and in the international arena.

In conclusion it is apt to ask where these fabrications originate? An answer is given by an analysis, for instance, of the latest interview given by the Presidential National Security Assistant Zbigniew Brzezinski to the WALL STREET JOURNAL in which he contended that the "real danger" to Iran comes "from the north" and not from such a "distant" country as the United States.

The following question arises, however: If the United States is so far away from Iran why does it interfere so rudely and actively in the affairs of that region. It is clear to all observers of events in the Middle East that the policy and actions of the United States in that region are dictated by the interests of American oil monopolies.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON U.S.-IRAN CRISIS, SANCTION ISSUE

Journalists Prepare to Leave

LD161218 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksandr Shedenin]

[Text] It is reported from Tehran that U.S. correspondents are packing their bags and getting ready to leave Iranian territory. The decision to expel them, which was taken by the Islamic Revolutionary Council and the ministerial cabinet, points out that the U.S. journalists portray the country's events in a tendentious and false light. At the same time, the authorities have issued a warning that if the newly-arrived correspondents misreport events in Iran, their offices will be closed.

Brown's Anti-Iranian Statements

LD161736 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Washington--The United States is crudely blackmailing Iran by stepping up the military threat to this sovereign country.

Statements, which local observers assessed as showing that Washington is preparing punitive actions against Iran, were made by U.S. Defense Secretary Brown and the White House press secretary. At a press conference at the San Diego military base in California, Brown stated plainly that the United States of America has already worked out emergency plans to protect American interests in the Persian Gulf region. The Pentagon chief also affirmed that the United States intends to continue increasing its military presence in the Arabian Sea region. An appeal to speed up military sanctions against Iran was made by the extreme right-wing Senator Goldwater, who said that economic sanctions will be too weak for Iran and advised the White House to issue instructions to blockade the entrance to the Persian Gulf without delay.

Brzezinski Interview

LD162224 Moscow TASS in English 2137 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 16, TASS--Zbigniew Brzezinski, assistant to the United States President for national security affairs, gave an interview to the WALL STREET JOURNAL. It is clear from the interview that he is not only the author of various kind of Washington's aggressive military-strategic conceptions but is also the source of falsehoods which are obligingly picked up by the U.S. propagandist apparatus. Touching upon the question of Iran in the interview, Brzezinski maintained that the "real threat" to the 'national independence and national integrity' of that country "comes from the north, and not from a distant country such as the United States".

This is where, it transpires, the U.S. falsifiers, who spread provocative inventions about "concentration of Soviet troops" on the Iranian border, draw their information from.

It is not difficult to guess why Mr Brzezinski, this known advocate of "tough course" in U.S. foreign policy, needed to resort to so unpardonable lie. His obvious aim is to cast aspersions on Soviet-Iranian relations, to divert Iran's attention from real threats on the part of U.S. imperialism.

It is in place here to ask the assistant to the President several questions. If the USA, as he himself put it, is a country so "distant" from Iran, why then, query, [as received] the Pentagon concentrated the biggest-ever armada of naval and air forces near Iranian shores? What can explain why the USA launched an unbridled campaign against the government and people of Iran, openly interferes in the international affairs of that country, provokes unrest and internecine strife in various provinces? And finally, why does Washington, situated in the other hemisphere, resort to gross blackmail on the plea of "protecting" its "vital interests", threatening Iran with an economic blockade and use of armed force?

Failure To Impose Boycott

LD171003 Moscow TASS in English 0906 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Washington, January 17, TASS--A provocation, staged by reactionary trade union quarters in the United States to draw the international trade union movement into their campaign of imperialist pressure on Iran, has failed.

The International Federation of Transport Workers with headquarters in London, which includes 75 trade unions of transport workers of various countries of the world, refused to support the boycott of Iranian goods staged by a number of American reactionary trade unions. This was announced here today by Jack Otero, vice chairman of the Brotherhood of Railray, Airline and Steamship Clerks. According to Otero the leadership of the International Federation was not absolutely interested in any hostile actions against the Government of Iran. As a result, the American reactionary trade union leaders had to abandon, with bitter disappointment, their initiatives for the convocation of a meeting of the leading committees of the federation to work out "urgent actions" against Iran.

'Cynical' Call for Sanctions

LD161515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Observer's Notes": "Pharisees Give Themselves Away"]

[Text] The UN Security Council has voted on the question of economic sanctions against Iran. The draft resolution, submitted by the U.S. delegation, envisaged banning the delivery of any kind of goods to Iran, the granting of loans and credits to it and the signing of new contracts and fulfillment of existing ones.

According to Washington's plan, it was a question of supplementing the military pressure on the revolutionary Iranian people with an economic blockade so the bony hand of hunger came into operation, in addition to the armada of aircraft carriers that has been moved up to Iran's shores.

In raising this issue at the Security Council American diplomacy was trying to involve the international community in its policy of crude pressure on Iran. Through the introduction of sanctions the United States expected to secure the international isolation of Iran and to destabilize the situation inside the country in the hope that this would lead to a split in the revolutionary forces and as a result to the restoration of a setup convenient for Washington.

However, the attempt to break the Iranian people's will by imposing an economic blockade against them failed. The American draft resolution was not passed. It was not adopted because it was opposed by one of the permanent members of the Security Council--namely, the Soviet Union.

McHenry, the U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, was so irritated by this that, talking to journalists, he stooped to calling the Soviet Union's use of its veto "cynical." But if there is to be talk of cynicism, that is wholly relevant to the authors of the failed resolution. The whole course of the discussion of this issue in the Security Council revealed the striking contrast between the cynicism of imperialist circles, which are attracted by the scent of Near East oil, and principledness based on true concern to settle the crisis by peaceful means.

O.A. Troyanovskiy, the USSR permanent representative at the United Nations, declared that the USSR invariably advocates respecting international treaties and agreements, including the relevant convention on diplomatic immunity. However, it is wrong to claim that a threat to international peace and security has been created as a result of Iran's actions. What is taking place between the United States and Iran is a bilateral dispute.

It is unjustified to drag the sanctions issue into it. Iran has taken no action that jeopardizes international peace and security. But the United States is taking such action by massing its naval forces off Iran's shores and threatening the country with a blockade.

In its attempt to force acceptance of the sanctions resolution in the Security Council the United States has deliberately worked not only to exacerbate the Iranian-American conflict, whose causes run far deeper than the question of the American Embassy officials in Tehran, but also to further fuel tension in the Middle East--and not only the Middle East. The actions the United States is now taking in the international arena and the statements of American officials, including the highest officials, testify that U.S. policy as a whole is taking a turn that is increasingly hostile to the interests of world peace, detente and equal cooperation among states. Today this policy of interfering in internal affairs and flouting the peoples' rights is being manifested with regard to Iran; tomorrow it will be manifested toward other sovereign states.

P. Florin, GDR permanent representative at the United Nations, who also spoke out against the American draft, declared that a peaceful solution of the conflict in relations between the United States and Iran is necessary and possible. Sanctions could only aggravate the situation and impede a peaceful settlement. Two Security Council members--Mexico and Bangladesh--abstained in the vote, while Beijing's representative preferred to take no part in it altogether: That is, he essentially displayed solidarity with Washington's anti-Iranian course.

The vote on the issue of economic sanctions against Iran exposed the hypocrisy of those who try to camouflage mercenary imperialist interests in the Persian Gulf zone by dilating on a "threat to peace and security."

Preparations for Blockade

LD162256 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1950 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Washington, 16 January, TASS--The United States is crudely blackmailing Iran, increasing its threats of war against that sovereign country.

Reporting on the details of Pentagon preparations for mining the entrance to the Persian Gulf, the newspaper Washington POST points out that specialists from the Navy Department have already prepared detailed reports for President Carter, examining these plans and their consequences. At the same time the Pentagon, as the paper reports, has started selection of military specialists for carrying out this operation. Through the mining of the Persian Gulf, which is a main supply route of foodstuffs and other supplies to Iran, Washington would like to stifle the Iranian revolution through hunger.

The statements which local observers have judged as evidence of Washington's preparations for punitive actions against Iran have been made by U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown and the White House press secretary.

Addressing a press conference at a San Diego, California, military base, Brown openly said that the United States had already worked out "emergency plans" for the "defense of American interests in the Persian Gulf region." The Pentagon chief reiterated that the United States intends to further build up its presence in the Arabian Sea region.

A call for forcing through military sanctions against Iran was made by extreme right-wing Senator Goldwater. Saying that economic sanctions would be too "weak" for Iran, he advised the White House to give orders without delay to blockade the approaches to the Persian Gulf.

As UPI reported, Washington is examining the question of further strengthening American naval forces in the Indian Ocean by means of dispatching yet another aircraft carrier, which will be based there on a more or less permanent basis.

NIMETZ, NIMITZ, SHEAR ALLIANCE TO BUILD GENDARME ROLE

LD161555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Drobkov article under the rubric "International Notes": "Nimitz, Nimetz and Shear"]

[Text] Athens, January--The aircraft carrier Nimitz is at the head of one of the American naval formations in the Mediterranean. Matthew Nimetz, counselor of the U.S. Department of State, is a leading specialist on the Mediterranean, or rather on the implementation of a policy advantageous of Washington in that region. Adm Harold Shear commands NATO Allied Armed Forces on the bloc's south flank.

These days the whole "trio" is going through a period of increased activity. The Nimitz is hurrying from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf. There it is to take up a position on the approach routes to Iran and join in the aircraft carrier blackmail against that state. Conselor Nimetz held talks in Ankara on the initialing of a new American-Turkish military cooperation agreement. Admiral Shear is making statements for the press which back up the actions of the Nimitz and Nimetz.

What has given rise to the current flurry of activity? It is not difficult to answer this question--the American "trio's" actions smack strongly of Near Eastern oil. It is the desire to maintain control of the region's oil riches and attempts to restore U.S. strategic positions in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Near and Middle East that are reflected in the aircraft carrier's movements, the diplomat's efforts and the admiral's eloquence.

It so happens that the outlines of the general weakening of American influence in the Near and Middle East have become even more clearly visible in the bright light of the crisis in American-Iranian relations, caused by the many years of U S. interference in that country's affairs. The shocks which have occured there in recent years have undermined the West's once stable positions. The anti-imperialist national liberation movement has made considerable progress. The Near and Middle East have ceased to be pliable material for the Washington geopoliticians, who still hoped to "mold" the world according to their own yardsticks and patterns. The United States is also losing control of the "oil barrel" which once seemed bottomless and from which for decades American and other Western monopolies have drawn cheap "black gold."

The changes in the Near and Middle East coincided with the erosion of American influence in the Mediterranean and the crisis on NATO's southeastern flank. The fall of the military dictatorship in Greece, that country's withdrawal from the North Atlantic bloc military organization, the closure of a number of American bases in Turkey, NATO's unsuccessful attempt to take control of Cyprus and the ensuing exacerbation of Greek-Turkish contradictions weakened Washington's positions here. For several years now NATO has been trying without great success to mend the breach in the Eastern Mediterranean. Nimetz, Shear and their superiors have already made considerable efforts in that direction, but without great success.

And now American diplomacy and the military are making a new attempt to resolve the old problems. While the Nimitz and Nimetz quietly do their deeds, Admiral Shear talks with a martinet's directness about American claims to control over the Eastern Mediterranean and the Near and Middle East. Shear is making use of the anti-Afghan campaign being fanned in the West to justify these claims. The admiral warns of the "advance of Soviet forces toward the Arabian Sea." He intimidates ordinary people with the Soviet "spear thrust between Pakistan and Iran." He frightens them with the USSR's "breakthrough" into regions "of vital importance for the United States and the West" and its "seizure of control" over those regions and similar horrors.

Nor has the NATO commander forgotten about the two other members of the "trio." He hinted at the need to send reinforcements into the Mediterranean to the 6th Fleet, which has been weakened by the departure for Iranian shores of the aircraft carrier formation headed by the Nimitz, and also called for military and economic aid to Turkey. As is known, Matthew Nimetz used these levers to pressurize Ankara in the attempt to persuade it to conclude a new military agreement with the United States and prolong the existence of American bases on Turkish territory. At the same time the admiral is also taking part in efforts to bring Greece back into the NATO military organization. Incidentally, it was he who was recently intimidating the Greeks with "Soviet penetration" into the Mediterranean.

The verbal manipulations of Shear and those who take the same line cannot cast a propaganda fog over the muzzle of the American guns aimed at Iran. The anti-Soviet cacophony will not muffle the rumble of the maneuvers taking place in the United States by units of the 110,000-strong "quick reaction corps" intended for aggression against countries which encroach on American "interests." West propaganda's efforts cannot distract the peoples' attention from the dangerous actions of American diplomacy, which is hastily patching up NATO's southeastern flank for possible support for its adventures in the Near and Middle East.

The very alliance between the Nimitz, Nimetz and Shear reveals the true orientation of American policy in those regions. The symbiosis between U.S. militarists and diplomacy has operated and continues to operate here in order to insure Washington's military and political domination in regions remote by many thousands of miles from America, which on the threshold of the eighties is again trying on the threadbare uniform of the "world gendarme."

ADMIRAL LONG VISIT TO JAPAN, ROK TO FORM ALLIANCE

LD171018 Moscow TASS in English 0819 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tokyo, January 17, TASS--Commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in the area of the Pacific Admiral Robert Long is to visit Japan on January 19-23. Then he will make a trip to South Korea. This was reported today by the command of the American troops stationed on the Japanese isles. Robert Long's coming visit, Japanese commentators believe, has the aim to build up the American military presence in the Far East and to form a militarist Washington-Tokyo-Seoul axis. This voyage is made immediately after the visits of the U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown to Beijing and Tokyo.

AEROFLOT OFFICE IN NEW YORK DAMAGED BY 'POWERFUL BOMB'

LD140748 Moscow TASS in English 0744 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 14, TASS--Another malicious provocation has been staged against missions of Soviet institutions in the United States by thugs from the reactionary terrorist organizations entrenched in this country.

A powerful bomb was set off at the Aeroflot mission in New York on Sunday night. Three American citizens who were nearby were injured. The explosion completely destroyed the doors of the building and glass panes in the first floor.

After a while, unknown persons who called editorial desks of the local news agencies, announced that the groupings Jewish Defence League and Omega-7--bandit units of the chauvinistic trend, assumed responsibility for the explosion. It was by mere luck that no Soviet citizens were present at the Aeroflot mission at the time of the explosion. The damage inflicted to the building is rather substantial.

'Duplicity' on Terrorism

LD141220 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 14, TASS--Another provocative act against the Soviet Union was staged here. Last night unidentified persons effected an explosion at the entrance to the building of the Aeroflot mission in New York. Only by a lucky chance none of Soviet personnel was hurt. However, three U.S. citizens who were at the moment near the scene were injured. A considerable material damage was inflicted upon the building of the Aeroflot mission: The entrance door was blown away and the first-floor windows smashed.

The new bandit action, staged by the fascist terrorist organizations Jewish Defence League and Omega-7 against the Soviet institution in New York is the result of direct instigation of these and other extremist groupings by the U.S. authorities. Such provocative acts which became frequent of late cannot be separated from the anti-Soviet hysteria which is being fanned up in U.S. Government circles.

Coming out in words for ensuring the safety of foreign institutions and missions in the USA, the Washington administration actually does not take effective measures which would ensure conditions for their normal activities. The duplicity of the administration manifests itself, on the one hand, in the fact that it talks about condemnation of terrorism in connection with the known events in Iran and, on other hand, continues to connive at the unlawful activity of fascistic organizations which practise terror.

All this indicates that the USA does not adhere to norms of international law and the obligations assumed in accordance with the U.N. Charter to ensure the safety of diplomatic missions in its territory. Owing to that fascistic elements continue committing excesses before the eyes of the official authorities and police and constantly put in jeopardy the lives of foreign citizens.

'Normal Conditions' for Missions

LD161521 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Report by IZVESTIYA Correspondent V. Soldatov: "An Act of Terrorism"]

[Text] New York--On Sunday a bomb was thrown into the Aeroflot office in New York. Four passers-by were slightly injured. Fortunately there were no Aeroflot employees in the office at the time. The effect of the explosion was devastating: Everything on the ground floor was destroyed. The windows of a British airline on the other side of the street were smashed.

The new bandit attack on a Soviet institution in New York, carried out by fascist-type terrorist organizations from the Jewish Defense League and Omega-7 results from direct incitement of these and other extremist groupings by the American authorities. While verbally advocating that the security of foreign institutions and offices in the United States should be safeguarded, the Washington administration is in fact failing to take effective measures to provide normal operating conditions for them.

All this indicates that the United States does not adhere to the norms of international law and the commitment under the UN Charter to safeguard the security of diplomatic missions on its territory. As a result, fascist-type elements still rampage under the very noses of the official authorities and police, constantly endangering the lives of foreign citizens.

There is a second bewildering fact. Last Friday a group of Kennedy airport employees refused to service a Soviet aircraft arriving from Moscow. The airliner, carrying 130 passengers including many women and children, was forced to take off again and land in Canada.

COMMENTS ON U.S. MOVES TO DEVELOP CIA CLANDESTINE ACTIVITY

LD152328 Moscow TASS in English 2157 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

["Absolution From Sins to 'Knights' of Langley"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 15, TASS--TASS commentator Yevgeniy Korzhev writes: They are rubbing hands with delight at the headquarters of the Central Intelligence Agency in Langley. Having embarked on the path of hostility to the cause of detente and cooperation, the Carter administration is increasingly turning to means and methods of the cold war times. Along with building up arms race and whipping up war hysteria, high-handed renunciation of the political and trade commitments taken earlier the U.S. administration is taking measures for envigorating the activity of its main espionage department. With this aim in view attempts are made at dragging through the Congress bills, which actually cancel restrictions on the CIA's clandestine operations.

It was not a long time ago that U.S. and world press read with indignation the exposure by the official investigation commissions, which uncovered the criminal activity of the espionage nest in Langley. On the "service record" of CIA agents, which became known, was the organization of reactionary conspiracies and coups in other countries, murders and assassination attempts of noted statesmen and public figures, unlawful experiments on human beings, to say nothing of such "trifles" as bribery and slanders, spying on different-minded people, which was launched on an unprecedented scale with the use of high technology. The CIA has left a bloody trace in Chile and Vietnam, in Iran and Afghanistan--in many countries of the world. The wrathful reaction of public opinion made Washington's ruling circles somewhat tighten control over CIA's activity, but it was not long. The militaristic hysteria mounting now in combination with the malicious anti-Soviet outcry is designed by the reactionary forces as a pretext for lifting even these scanty restrictions.

The knights of cloak and dagger of Langley are looking forward to such measures. The approval by Congress of relevant proposals of the White House will be for them some kind of indulgence, which will allow them again to perpetrate without control fresh heinous crimes against the legitimate rights and interests of independent states, to the detriment of the cause of peace, security and freedom.

LEADERS IGNORE THEIR PEOPLE'S INTERESTS, FOLLOW U.S. LEAD

LD161527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[N. Nikitin article: "On a Dangerous Path"]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown's visit to the PRC confirmed the fears of the peace-loving public regarding the threat to security posed for the peoples by the Sino-U.S. accord on safeguarding "parallel strategic interests" by the two countries' joint efforts. Under cover of arguments about the desire to develop relations "in the name of peace" and "for the sake of the interests of the peoples of both countries," the Beijing and Washington military leaders are saying openly that they are interested above all in the military-political aspects of relations. PRC Defense Minister Xu Xiangqian noted that this visit "has opened the way to the exchange of opinions and information between the two countries' top military leaders" and he stated outright the Chinese side's desire to achieve the intensification of cooperation with the United States in the security sphere taking into account "the political and strategic long term." In reply H. Brown assured his partners in the talks that "the United States has now become aware of its interest in having a powerful and friendly China."

Beijing associated itself long ago with the aggressive NATO bloc. Now the Beijing strategists are irresistibly drawn by the hope of obtaining U.S. military equipment, creating a military alliance with the United States and using the U.S. potential to implement their own hegemonistic designs. It must be said that the Pentagon tempters are adept at plucking at the Beijing leaders' hegemonistic heartstrings. In connection with H. Brown's visit to the PRC the U.S. press has begun to publish a succession of "studies" by military experts of the "advantages" which Beijing could obtain from the United States in the event of the establishment of relations of military cooperation with it.

Washington has even calculated that China would have to purchase from the United States military equipment and services worth $41-63 billion in order to "satisfy" its own military needs. Beijing is rising to this bail, never considering for a single minute the interests of the Chinese people. The Chinese leaders, the New York TIMES notes, by acquiring modern U.S. armaments, intend to "strengthen their embryonic strategic ties with the United States," in other words, to follow U.S. imperialism's lead.

The U.S. press recently reported on a Pentagon report devoted to assessments of the prospects of military ties with China. It can be seen from the report that the U.S. military builds plans for the PRC's broadest involvement in Washington's aggressive policy aimed against the states bordering on China and above all against the Soviet Union. In elaborating a strategy for playing the "China card" on a global scale and turning China into NATO's Asian appendage, the Pentagon, according to the press, is not concealing its "scorn for the Chinese."

Embarking on the path of overt collusion with imperialism, the Chinese figures are dooming themselves to subordination to the U.S. will and strategic designs. While formerly, in establishing cooperation with the United States, the Chinese side tried to state its interests in this sinister alliance, the Beijing politicians are now openly govelling before U.S. imperialism and are inclined to pay for its sops with the Chinese people's national interests.

Beijing is now prepared to capitulate to Washington even on the Taiwan issue, a very important one for China's international prestige. It has become known that the U.S. administration has decided to lift the embargo on the sale of arms to Taiwan imposed in connection with the establishment of diplomatic relations with the PRC. It is a case of deliveries of U.S. missiles and other types of arms worth a total of $280 million to the Taiwan regime and this, the New York TIMES notes, may be merely the first arms deal since the United States refused official recognition to the Taiwan Government. It is calculated that this decision was deliberately timed for Brown's visit to China in order to show the Chinese leaders that Washington does not intend to waive its own strategic interests in playing the "China card."

And so? Beijing has humbly acknowledged this act. The Chinese side raised no official protests or notorious "serious warnings" in connection with Washington's unilateral violation of the hypothetical "full normalization of relations" between the United States and the PRC.

In just the same way the Chinese leaders, striving to win U.S. favor, are approving and taking a joint part in Washington's hegemonistic and aggressive actions aimed, as the White House likes to put it, at "defending vital U.S. interests."

The Beijing leaders' intrigues with regard to events in Iran attest to Beijing's intentions to follow in the wake of U.S. policy. You may recall the recent visit to Iran by Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng and his statement concerning his readiness to develop and strengthen relations with the shah, that bloody monarch who had reigned for the past 25 years by the grace of the United States. After the shah's flight, documents were discovered in Tehran attesting to the Chinese special services' close cooperation with the CIA and the Iranian secret police, SAVAK. Despite reservations which have to be made, Beijing press reports on events in Iran, foreign correspondents in Beijing note, attest that the Chinese leaders incline toward the U.S. side in assessing the events in Iran. Their true sympathies become even more obvious in connection with the fact that Beijing is approving in every way the intensification of U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean, particularly in the Arabian Sea region and the Persian Gulf, which directly threatens Iran's security.

Beijing's desire to do U.S. imperialism "a favor" was manifested even more graphically in connection with the events in Afghanistan. Numerous facts prove that Beijing is acting at one with the United States and the local reaction, seeking to undermine the Afghan people's revolutionary gains and overthrow the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Immediately after the April revolution the Chinese special services activated various pro-Beijing groupings in Afghanistan and helped them to unite with reactionary nationalist groupings and organizations. It has been established that the Beijing leaders and their agents together with the U.S. special services were involved in the attempted counterrevolutionary rebellion in Herat and the dispatch of mercenaries there for this purpose in March last year.

They use Xinjiang, which borders on Afghanistan, to set up bases there for the training of Afghan rebels. Instructors and "masters" in Muslim affairs are sent by Beijing to Pakistan, where they train, form and arm gangs of Afghan rebels in conjunction with American instructors and then transfer them to the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. A stream of weapons, ammunition and other equipment passes from Xinjiang along the Karakoram Highway for the Afghan counterrevolutionaries established in Pakistan.

Chinese generals are holding talks with the Pakistani authorities on increasing Chinese military aid in connection with the events in Afghanistan. Thus Afghanistan and the other countries of Southwest Asia have become one more part of the world where the "parallel strategic interests" of Beijing hegemonism and American imperialism have manifested themselves.

As XINHUA reported 7 January, during the Chinese-American talks in Beijing the sides decided that they "will continue consultations regarding their reaction to the development of the situation in Afghanistan."

Not so long ago the world clearly saw for itself in the example of Vietnam and the other countries of Indochina what such "consultations" lead to. For it is a fact that the Beijing leadership undertook the senseless military adventure against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam only after Deng Xiaoping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, secured the Carter administration's virtual approval for that action. After the Chinese aggressors suffered a shameful defeat in Vietnam, the United States helped the Beijing leaders to "save face" by fanning together with Chinese propaganda the myth of the "Vietnamese threat" to the countries of Southeast Asia. On the pretext of resolving the "refugee problem" Washington and Beijing attempted to put joint pressure on Vietnam. At the same time as the Chinese authorities were stepping up military preparations and armed provocations on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's land borders, ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet appeared off Vietnam's southern coasts. These actions were evaluated in Asian countries as a preconcerted attempt at blackmail and pressure by means of the threat of military force by the United States and China.

The proximity of the positions of Beijing hegemonism and American imperialism concerning the events in Kampuchea has brought them into the common camp of enemies of the Khmer people. The American and Chinese leaders do not stint military aid for their henchmen in Southeast Asia, provided that the latter actively join in the hostile U.S. and Chinese actions against Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. There is evidence of the mutual desire of the ruling circles in Washington and Beijing to inflame still further the hotbed of tension in Southeast Asia, to exacerbate relations between the states of Indochina and the countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and to drag them into military conflict.

As can be seen from the talks, the Pentagon chief would not be averse to hitching Beijing to the U.S. war chariot for "coordinated actions" in other regions too. Here Washington strategists are reckoning on using in their own interests the expansionist aspirations and impressive (to them) bellicosity of Beijing figures, deliberately closing their eyes here to the Chinese leadership's manifest desire to embroil the United States with the Soviet Union for its own egoistic purposes.

The joint political actions of Washington and Beijing and the coordinated propaganda campaign in connection with the so-called "Afghan question" are making their true aims increasingly clear. They are directed against the Afghan revolution and against all states and parties which voice solidarity with the Afghan patriots and democrats and are aimed at undermining the forces of national liberation, splitting these forces' unity and weakening their positions in the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism.

Washington needs all this propaganda ballyhoo to divert world public attention from U.S. policy on the European Continent, to disguise its role as world policeman in other regions, to cover up its practical actions in setting up new military bases and implementing an economic blockade of Iran, and so forth. As regards the Beijing leaders, they are endeavoring to conceal behind shrill propaganda the shameful compact with U.S. military forces and the formation of a bloc with imperialism and reaction against the national liberation movement in Iran, Afghanistan and other countries despite their extensive declarations of "support for the revolutionary struggle of Third World peoples."

FOREIGN MINISTER'S COMING VISIT TO PAKISTAN SCORED

LD162102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Western news agencies report from Beijing that Huang Hua, the Chinese foreign minister, will arrive on a visit to Pakistan on 18 January. He intends to visit in particular the town of Peshawar, located near the Pakistan-Afghan border.

Our commentator notes that, according to admissions by the Western press, Peshawar now serves as the unofficial center and chief base of the Afghan counterrevolution. One of the biggest camps in Pakistan where armed bands of Afghan subersive elements are undergoing training is located in this town. These bands are sent to Afghanistan for aggressive actions against the country's lawful authorities.

The visit to this breeding ground of violence and terror by the Beijing emissary, according to the program for the visit, is already in itself very telling. The indications are that during his stay in Pakistan Huang Hua will be occupied with affairs which have nothing to do with diplomacy. The nature and aim of his mission is most probably reflected in the fact that the Chinese foreign minister will appear during his journey in the role of plenipotentiary of the Beijing general staff. There are more than enough reasons for such a conclusion. There is a direct link between Huang Hua's planned journey to Pakistan and the recent visit to China by the chief of the Pentagon, during which the Beijing leaders stated their readiness to further please U.S. imperialists, who have essentially started an undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan.

It is appropriate to note that immediately after the April revolution of the Afghan people, Beijing adopted a primary position in the ranks of its enemies, actively supporting the local reaction. Now Beijing politicians, openly grovelling before U.S. imperialism, are displaying their striving to render it a new service. It is precisely with this aim that they are building a mountain of lies around the events in Afghanistan, stating that this country allegedly serves as a threat to its neighbors, in particular to Pakistan.

In this connection, it is appropriate to quote a statement by Kissinger, the former U.S. secretary of state. Speaking this week on U.S. television he pointed out that in the interests of the existence of a strong Pakistan the United States should create air force and naval bases on its territory. Who can now say with confidence that the main aim of Huang Gua's forthcoming visit to Pakistan is not connected with this?

COMMENTARY ON PRC EFFORTS TO GAIN FUNDS FOR TRAINING 'ARMED BANDS'

LD152216 Moscow TASS in English 2135 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

["Philanthropists--Extortioners"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 15, TASS--TASS political news analyst Mikhail Yakovlev writes: Beijing is busy looking for sources of foreign currency revenue to put right its not-so-successful economic affairs and to finance a build-up of military potential. It announced readiness to accept loans from anyone, to admit foreign capital to its economy and began exporting labor force (revenue from the exploitation of whom is to go to the state treasury) and increased activities to broaden an influx of capital investments and money from rich Chinese emigrants.

In their frantic search Chinese rulers apparently discovered yet another source of free foreign-currency revenue. They are extending their hands toward the funds of international organizations. As is reported from Rome, the Chinese Government applied to the U.N. food programme (FAO) in a request for appropriation of seven million dollars for rendering an "urgent aid" to China ostensibly for the "needs of refugees." A similar request of the Chinese Red Cross went to the League of the Red Cross Societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross. What are the "refugees" in China who are in need of an "urgent aid"? These are 250,000 mainly ethnic Chinese (Huaqiao) whom Beijing provoked to flee to China from Southeast Asian countries. Thus, receiving its fellow tribesmen Beijing could, of course, assign money for providing normal living conditions for the "blood brothers", the more so as China keeps saying about its concern for them. Besides, Beijing earns considerable funds on Huaqiao. According to the Hong Kong press, by 1980 the Chinese authorities expected to receive 2,170 million dollars in the form of money donations from Chinese emigrants who live in various countries of the world.

The number of Chinese who emigrate from China every year is approximately the same as that of "refugees" it receives. The British newspaper THE DAILY TELEGRAPH wrote that according to most modest estimates, more than a quarter of a million people left the PRC in the past year and a half. Consequently the funds that were to be used for medical and other service of those Chinese, can cover the needs of the Huaqiao who arrived in China. There is every ground to believe that the funds that Beijing now extorts from international organizations will be used by no means for providing normal living conditions for the "refugees" but for the preparation out of them of a replenishment of Beijing's "fifth column" in Southeast Asian countries--diverse specialists on subversive activity. Beijing representatives tour refugee camps in Thailand where they recruit Huaqiao, Kampucheans and Laotians who fled Kampuchea and Laos from popular wrath. It is reported that in this way the Beijing representatives have already managed to recruit about 10,000 Huaqiao and Laotians from backward tribes. Those people are brought to China and after an appropriate "psychological brainwashing" and military training are used in armed actions against countries of Indochina. It is exactly specially trained units of Chinese emigrants that are known to have carried out 'special assignments' during China's attack on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: They destroyed civilian population, schools, hospitals, industrial enterprises and dwellings.

Thus, Beijing under the guise of 'aid to refugees' is trying, at the expense of the funds of international organizations as well, to finance the training of armed bands, saboteurs, spies that are to fight against the legitimate governments of Asian countries.

IZVESTIYA ATTACKS MAGEX-80 EXERCISES IN SOUTH KOREA

LD161703 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[V. Lapskiy rejoinder: "Beijing Panders to Militarists"]

[Text] Military maneuvers are in progress near Seoul. Artillery fire can be heard and marines mounting attacks against an imaginary enemy are being taken by helicopter to the "battlefield." The military exercises are code-named Magex-80 and are being carried out jointly by U.S. and South Korean units under simulated combat conditions. Accompanying them are bellicose statements by Gen J. Wickham, commander of the U.S. and South Korean Combined Forces Command.

The sound of the explosions carries as far as the demarcation line separating North and South Korea. The DPRK is justifiably alarmed at the maneuvers. Far from helping to improve relations between the states lying on either end of the Korean Peninsula, the militarist games of the United States and its allies are making them more complicated and are increasing tension. "The U.S. policy of military adventures," the Pyongyang-published NODONG SINMUN writes in a commentary on the Magex-80 maneuvers, "could trigger a war in Korea at any moment and the outbreak of that war could rapidly spread to vast regions of Asia."

The Asian countries are naturally concerned about U.S. plans to increase its military presence in the Far East, as evidenced recently by many facts, especially U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown's visit to China. Political observers see Defense Secretary Brown's visit to Beijing as the start of a military alliance between the United States and the PRC which is, of course, bound to upset the political and military balance in East Asia. By supporting Washington's militarist plans Beijing is, in effect, becoming an accomplice to its aggressive imperialist policy.

The U.S. military adventures and the United States' desire to consolidate its strategic positions in the region, supported by Beijing, are undermining the efforts of those who advocate Korea's peaceful unification and the strengthening of peace and security in Asia. They are increasing international tension and are a potential source of dangerous new conflicts.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS BACKGROUND OF PAK SLAYING, 12 DEC REVOLT

LD161207 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Article by M. Rostarchuk under the rubric "International Themes": "The 'Strongman' of Seoul"]

[Text] In the period of just over 2 months since the slaying of the South Korean dictator Pak Chong-hui by Kim Chae-kyu, director of South Korea's Central Intelligence Agency, the country has not succeeded in getting started on the liberalization and the restoration of bourgeois-democratic freedoms for which the opposition forces were hoping and which a broad sections of the population have been demanding with increasing insistence. The latest cables from Seoul report that the generals currently in power have inflicted new repressions on democratic circles.

Even the military tribunal which sentenced the murderer and his six immediate accomplices to death failed to get to the bottom of the conspiracy or to establish all those involved.

Moreover, observers are of the opinion that hastily convicting a small group of people is an obvious attempt to hush up the affair and to conceal the names of other highly-placed individuals involved in the slaying of the dictator.

It is true to say that facts which have recently become known no longer leave any doubt that the puppet was removed at Washington's prompting as a result of a vast conspiracy by South Korea's generals in order to let some of the steam out of Seoul's overheated political boiler and to defuse the popular mass discontent which had been coming to a head. This was evidenced by the report published by the Ministry of National Defense after the generals' second revolt on 12 December.

What happened was that after eliminating the dictator who had overstepped the mark, a group of so-called "moderate" generals headed by former Army Chief of Staff and Chief Military Administrator Chong Sung-hwa, who according to the latest information was also involved in Pak's slaying, took over the running of the country just as, it seems, Washington had planned. Choe Kyu-ha was elected caretaker president on 6 December. And although neither Choe nor Chong showed any particular interest in revoking Pak's "reformist constitution" (the opposition's main demand) and took only the most modest of steps in backing away from the former dictator's repressive regime, a group of conservative generals who were more loyal to Pak revolted. They either saw Chong's actions as "moving too fast toward democracy" or simply decided to seize power themselves, or else a combination of the two.

At any event, on the night of 12 December, without consulting his U.S. patrons and after an exchange of shots lasting an hour, Gen Chon Tu-hwan, commander of the public security troops, ousted Gen Chong Sung-hwa, who was thrown into jail along with other "moderate" higher officers close to him.

Washington was furious with Chon Tu-hwan for his "guerrilla actions," since in order to seize power the crack 9th Division was moved from its positions opposite the demilitarized zone and rushed to Seoul without notifying the Command of the U.S. Armed Forces in South Korea. By filling key positions with his fellow "hardliners" he became in effect South Korea's new "strong man."

Meanwhile the United States demanded that the South Korean authorities stop the investigation into the circumstances of Pak Chong-hui's slaying, apparently afraid of further revelations concerning its involvement.

To sum up, I am inclined to share the view of many observers that the generals' revolt of 12 December, whatever its motives may have been, raises doubts about the possibility of civilian rule in South Korea in the immediate near future and about the quick repeal of the "reformist constitution" or compliance with other opposition demands. Moreover, it seems that the situation among South Korea's military leadership has still not returned to normal and the possibility of further "reshuffling of generals" cannot be discounted. South Korea continues to be shrouded in the gloom of the military dictatorship of the U.S. puppets installed by Washington over a period of 30 and more years despite the people's hopes for democratic transformations and their desire for their country's reunification.

JAPANESE POSITION ON SANCTIONS, IRAN'S WARNING REPORTED

LD161706 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Paris, January 16, TASS--As reported by the AFP agency, Iran's minister of oil Ali Akbar Mo'infar had a meeting in Tehran with the Japanese Minister Wada and warned him that should Japan join economic sanctions against Iran, on which the United States insists, deliveries of Iranian oil to Japan would be full stopped.

Tokyo, January 16, TASS--A special envoy of the U.S. Government, P. Habib, arrived here today. In the opinion of local observers, in the course of talks with representatives of the Japanese Government he will again demand the adoption by Japan of economic measures against Iran.

As reported by the newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN, the Japanese Foreign Ministry continues to hold a cautious position in this question, stating that Japan's actions in respect of Iran, from which it imports most of its oil, "cannot be the same as the actions of the United States". Tokyo, the paper notes, intends in particular to explain to Washington that Japanese sanctions against Iran cannot apply to the petrochemical complex that is under construction there with Japanese assistance and to other joint projects.

JAPANESE NAVAL SQUADRON TO JOIN RIMPAC-80 EXERCISES

LD171030 Moscow TASS in English 0853 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tokyo, January 17, TASS--The helicopter-carrier Hiei, missile-carrier Amatsukaze, two destroyers, eight antisubmarine planes and 720 servicemen of the navy will go to participate in large naval exercises Rimpac-80, which are to be held in the central part of the Pacific from the end of February to the end of March. This has been reported by the Japan Defence Agency. Taking part in the exercises will also be fleets of the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The Japanese squadron will leave the Yokosuka naval base on January 25 so as on its way to participate with American ships in other exercises near the Hawaiian Islands.

The Rimpac-80 participants will test joint operations in repelling attacks of an imaginable enemy, "destroy" his planes, ships and submarines with missiles, torpedoes, guns and depth bombs. Japanese captains already received the permission from the government to use torpedoes with warheads.

Along with salvoes "on enemy ships" the admirals intend to strike another blow on the country's legislation which disallows the sending of troops abroad. The offensive on the Constitution which proclaims renunciation of war and of army formation has long been conducted by Japanese militarists not from the parliamentary rostrum but at bases and test ranges. Bypassing legal obstacles, they formed a modern army with the latest combat equipment. Now their desire is to assert themselves in oceanspace.

The progressive forces of Japan, with the Communist Party at the head, come out against the desires of the military. The progressive forces demand that the government should cut short the militarists' dangerous plans and abrogate the Japanese-American Security Treaty.

AFGHANISTAN'S DOST ARRIVES IN MOSCOW, COMMENTS ON SITUATION

LD162123 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2044 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], arrived in Moscow this evening en route from New York. He gave an interview to our correspondent at the airport.

On the instruction of the DRA Government, Shah Mohammad Dost said, I went to New York to present to the world community a truthful picture of the state of affairs in Afghanistan. I must say right away that we considered from the beginning that the so-called Afghan question--foisted by the United States, China, and other U.S. allies--and the UN debate on this artificially created question to be blatant interference in the affairs of Afghanistan, a sovereign state.

The changes which have taken place in our country are the internal affair of Afghanistan. Slanderous assertions of an alleged intervention by the USSR in the affairs of our country are absolutely without foundation.

Imperialist circles and their allies, Shah Mohammad Dost continued, have embarked on a campaign of lies against Afghanistan and the Soviet Union because they found the gains of the Afghan revolution not to their liking. We resolutely condemn attempts by imperialism and reaction which are directed toward interference in the domestic affairs of the DRA.

The limited Soviet military contingents are temporarily on the territory of Afghanistan at the request of the government of our country. This request is fully in accordance with the provisions of the Soviet-Afghan treaty of 1978 and Article 51 of the UN Charter. We sincerely thank the Soviet Union for the timely fraternal aid for the defense of the gains of the Afghan revolution.

In conclusion Shah Mohammad Dost said the Afghan people are firmly intent on following the path of progressive change, fighting for a new life and strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation with all peace-loving peoples and with all progressive forces in the world.

AFGHAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER CALLS AMIN CIA AGENT

LD161800 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, January 16, TASS--TASS correspondent Leonid Biryukov reports:

Evidence is mounting day after day to the effect that H. Amin was a bought tool of U.S. imperialism, an agent of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The whole of his practical activities were aimed at undermining the revolutionary movement in Afghanistan, discrediting the April revolution, creating a situation of terror in the country and undermining the foundation for the people's power, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, member of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, M.A. Watanjar said in an interview with a BAKHTAR correspondent.

Many Afghans who studied in the United States in the 1962-1964 period can confirm that Amin, who was in America at that time, maintained close ties with Americans known as CIA agents and officials.

We know for sure who of them recruited Amin and directed his espionage activity in our party. We are in a position to say precisely where and with whom of the career CIA agents Amin met in 1973-78, getting from them assignments to bring about a collapse of our party, giving away to Americans our heroic fighters working underground and organizing their physical elimination. The world will know in due time the details of how Amin and his underlings had cold-bloodedly murdered N.M. Taraki and what unseemly role the U.S. secret services had played in the process.

It is now established beyond doubt that Amin continued to collaborate with U.S. imperialism in the period following the April revolution. Returning from the 1978 trip to the United States where he participated in the session of the U.N. General Assembly, Amin boasted having received valuable presents there. It is after this trip he intensified his brutalities against honest party members and took the course towards the establishment of his personal power in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

In September 1979 Amin began preparing the ground for a rapprochement with the United States. He conducted confidential meetings with U.S. officials, sent his emissaries to the United States, conveyed his personal oral messages to President Carter. All this is well-known to the present U.S. charge d'affaires in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan who had a talk with H. Amin on October 15, 1979. It was no coincidence that U.S. officials, in September-November 1979, expressed their glee over the fact that "the Afghan leader and his entourage are characterised by the spirit of cooperation with the United States" and that Amin "is following the same path as the Egyptian President as-Sadat."

Some of them made no secret of the fact that "the natural course of events in Afghanistan under Amin fully accorded with the long-term U.S. interests in the region."

We are sincerely glad that the healthy forces of our party and the country have been able to rid the people of Afghanistan of the bloody dictatorship of the CIA agent Amin and of the yoke which he and his overseas patrons were preparing to impose upon all the honest patriots of our beloved country--Afghanistan, M.A. Watanjar said.

PRAVDA: NEWS IN KABUL SHOWS SCALE OF U.S. IMPERIALISM

LD090828 Moscow TASS in English 0709 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

["Machinations continue"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 9, TASS--PRAVDA special correspondents in Kabul write that new reports reaching the Afghan capital show the scale of the imperialist plot against Afghanistan.

"At the end of the last week," the correspondents write, "leaders of four counter-revolutionary organizations held a meeting in the Pakistan town of Peshawar to discuss the question of subversive activities against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

"The meeting participants also examined the question of uniting all these groupings and their cooperation with the Maoist and terrorist gangs. The matter concerns concerted actions in outside interference in the Afghan affairs with the support of the United States, China and several other countries.

"Counter-revolutionary gangs, sent from across the Pakistan border, continue their hit-and-run attacks. Several such groups of 40-60 people infiltrated the other day into the region south of the town of Jalalabad."

The newspaper KABUL NEW TIMES writes that American and British imperialism spends millions of dollars on banditism. It is sending counter-revolutionary groups trained by foreign instructors to the territory of the independent sovereign country and at the same time is hypocritically appealing to the U.N. Security Council. Who does not know that the CIA is behind the subversive actions? Who does not know that the CIA is sending its agents to our country?

'Subversive Rally' in Peshawar

LD170919 Moscow TASS in English 0813 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 17, TASS--A rally of ringleaders of subversive Afghan organisations, held in Peshawar, Pakistan, PRAVDA's Kabul correspondents write, "made an attempt to set up a united front which, financed by American money and with arms sent from many countries, has to unfold a 'holy war' against Democratic Afghanistan and its infidel Soviet allies."

It has been learnt from absolutely authentic sources, the PRAVDA correspondents note, that "American and British special services took the initiative in arranging a meeting of enemies of Democratic Afghanistan in Peshawar. They had sent reinforcements from Western Europe and even from America to Peshawar."

Western propaganda, the article next says, tried to create a clamour around this provocation. But there was no sensation. Correspondents of a number of western bourgeois, including American, newspapers, who had arrived in Kabul from Pakistan, told us with obvious disappointment that the overwhelming majority of the participants in the rally were just gangsters operating singlehanded. They had neither a party nor an organisation. It is even dubious whether they are Afghans. They just rushed to Peshawar to collect a proportion of those resources allocated by the United States, Britain, Saudi Arabia and Egypt for subversive activity against Afghanistan. The attitude to the new authority inside Afghanistan is improving, the PRAVDA correspondents write in conclusion, as the truth about the December changes in the country is reaching remote villages and towns.

"We are receiving reports from all provinces that normalcy is returning there and that tranquility prevails, the Soviet journalists were told by 'Abdol Majid Sarboland, the minister of information and culture. American imperialism seeks to whip up some kind of bloc against Afghanistan, but the people, relying on Soviet support, feel confident."

DRA MINISTER SCORES ROLE OF WESTERN PRESS IN AFGHANISTAN

LD161530 Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, January 16, TASS--TASS correspondents Yuriy Kornilov and Ravil Musin report:

The development of events in Afghanistan has attracted a close attention of the world public.

This is only natural: Our country is now traversing a period of a genuine revolutionary upsurge, Abdol Majid Sarboland, minister of information and culture of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has said in an interview with a TASS correspondent. It has entered into a new stage in the revolution when, following the restoration of order and legality, steps of exceptional importance are being made to form a broad national front, when the cohesion of the people is being consolidated and the unity of the party is being strenghtened. A reliable and strong barrier has been erected against aggressive schemes of external enemies. The country has all the conditions to enable our people to engage in peaceful work, to consolidate and develop the gains of the April revolution. We are gratified to state, the minister went on the say, that the important and complex revolutionary processes at work in today's Afghanistan are broadly and objectively reflected in the pages of many organs of world press. At the same time, however, one cannot avoid pointing out that in the West and Beijing the campaign continues of malicious slanderous attacks on the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and its people, and much is being made of the so-called "Afghan issue" concocted by the enemies of the Afghan people in order to calumny Afghanistan and the Afghan-Soviet friendship.

What can one say on this score? Only this: Those imperalist and reactionary circles which conduct the unseemly propaganda hullabaloo around the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan thus interfere in the affairs of our country. This causes a resolute protest from the entire Afghan people. Afghanistan is a hospitable country and we welcome on our soil press representatives from any state who wish, objectively and without any bias to understand the processes operating in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. However, our hospitality does not spread to those so-called representatives of "free Western press" who come to Afghanistan not to inform but rather to maliciously misinform the international public and to engage in subversive activities against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Having failed in their attempts to reverse the course of events in Afghanistan through armed provocations, the external enemies of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are attempting to attain the same objectives with reliance on the poisoned weapons of lies and slander, Abdol Madjid Sarboland said in conclusion. But these are attempts undertaken with worthless means. Relying on the assistance of its friend--the Soviet Union, on the support and solidarity of all progressive and peace-loving forces, the Afghan people is resolved to defend and consolidate the gains of the revolution.

KABUL CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWED ON SITUATION, MOOD IN COUNTRY

LD161605 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Correspondent I. Ivanov intereview with Yu. Kornilov under the rubric "Kabul on the Line": "Capital's Pulse"; first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] Kabul. The name of this city is constantly in the newspapers now, and the whole world's attention is riveted on the events taking place in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. But this attention is by no means always impartial, and a fierce provocative ballyhoo has been raised in a number of Western countries with the aim of depicting the progressive transformations in that country in a false light and slandering the Soviet state, which has given the Afghan people fraternal and disinterested assistance at their request for defending the gains of the April revolution. Yesterday our correspondent I. Ivanov called the TASS correspondent's center in Kabul. Yu. Kornilov answered the telephone.

[Question] Yuriy Emmanuilovich, please describe the streets of Kabil today which according to a statement by a number of Western news agencies, has supposedly been subjected to a "Soviet invasion."

[Answer] Probably never before has this ancient Asian city surrounded by stern snow-covered mountains seen such an invasion by foreign journalists. Correspondents of the progressive world press are flying in with the sincere desire to learn what is really happening in Afghanistan. The Western specialists in the production of putrid "sensational" stories redolent of anti-Sovietism have different missions: They are plainly counting on seeing a virtually "occupied city," where Soviet troops are throwing their weight around. What nonsense! What disappointment awaits these gentlemen....

The Afghan capital is leading a peaceful, workaday life. By the entrance to the former royal palace in the city center there rises a monument to the heroes of the revolution--a tank forever immobilized on a marble pedestal. Nearby are the noisy and colorful commercial districts. Ancient white-stone mosques stand alongside modern motels, and multistory apartment blocks alongside the adobe hovels of the poor. In the center a stream of vehicles rushes along the paved streets, while in the narrow alleys on the outskirts of the capital it is possible to meet donkeys laden with vegetables and brushwood or even a camel caravan slowly making its way in the direction of the mountains and disappearing into a mist-shrouded gorge....

Yes, Kabul is leading a peaceful, workaday life, but the capital's pulse is beating more tensely than usual. The attention of the city's residents (and Kabul's population is now almost 1 million) is focused on December's stormy events, which opened an exceptionally important page in the history of the Afghan revolution. "Active and truly nationwide support for the broad program advanced by the new leadership of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] with the aim of realizing the very important tasks set by the revolution, rallying the people, strengthening party unity, enhancing the party's role and restoring revolutionary order in the country--these are the most important features of the present stage of the Afghan revolution," Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA and the country's deputy prime minister, told me. "Although less than 2 weeks have passed since the bloody Amin clique was overthrown, much has already been done and still more is being done to overcome the harm inflicted on Afghanistan by its foreign enemies and their agents and to insure the country's rapid advance along the path of the revolution. It has been decided to draw up the country's constitution as quickly as possible. A decree has been passed on a general amnesty for political prisoners--as a result, more than 4,000 people have gained their freedom in Kabul alone. 'Work for the Unemployed!' 'Land to the Peasants!' 'Illiteracy Is the Enemy of the Revolution!'--these are the slogans defining the essence of the socioeconomic transformations which our people are now struggling to implement."

[Question] Our newspaper's readers are particularly interested in the participation of Afghanistan's young generation in the democratic transformations in the country. Please tell us about this.

[Answer] I recently visited the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization [ADYO]. You will meet all sorts of people in the small, modest building in downtown Kabul which houses the ADYO--a pert, dark-eyes young female weaver from the capital's Bagrami combine, a worker in patched blue coveralls, an artisan, a student or a dark-skinned nomadic herdsman who has come to Kabul specially on behalf of his tribe's young people to express support for and confidence in the new government. Some young men and women have submachineguns on their shoulders and revolvers in their belt: They have to travel to remote provinces to organize youth work where shots fired by bandits being sent into Afghanistan from abroad are still to be heard. Here, too, there are heated, excited discussions of plans to combat illiteracy (90 percent of the country's population has not mastered the "mystery of reading"), ways to further implement agrarian reform, the possibilities of constructing new schools in remote mountain rural regions by using the method of people's construction sites....

"There is no problem in the extensive program of revolutionary transformations put forward by the party and the government in whose solution young people are not participating," ADYO Vice President Farid Ahmad told me in a short interview. "And they are in the front ranks everywhere. Our country takes rightful pride in its revolutionary youth and, above all, in our army's young soldiers who, backed by the people's active support and acting together with the people, are worthily repulsing the numerous armed provocations against Afghanistan. Here are just two figures showing the scope of these provocations: Over the past 3-4 months more than 20,000 units of various American-and Chinese-made weapons have been secretly brought into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from abroad, and in neighboring Pakistan there are approximately 30 special bases where CIA and Beijing agents knock together bandit formations to invade our country.

"The sallies of Afghanistan's foreign enemies and their accomplices always receive a worthy rebuff. Their attempts to undermine the revolution's gains and to replace on the Afghan people the yoke of capitalist slavery and colonial bondage are all the more doomed to failure now, after the friendly Soviet Union, responding to our government's request and acting strictly in accordance with the friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation treaty of 5 December 1978 between our countries and in accordance with the UN Charter, has given us assistance to create a reliable barrier against each and every attack on independent and sovereign Afghanistan...."

[Question] What is the attitude of Kabul residents and Afghans themselves to the slander campaign mounted in the West against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union?

[Answer] Whomsoever you meet in Kabul these days, be they a worker or artisan, a pupil at a high school in the capital or a small trader offering cigarettes to passers-by near the entrance to the Kabul, they are all unanimous on one thing: By assisting Afghanistan the Soviet Union has once again demonstrated graphically and convincingly the principledness of its peace-loving foreign policy and confirmed that it is a true and dependable friend of the Afghan people. But as for the fabrications of certain Western politicans and press organs.... Here are just a few comments on this score noted on my journalist's pad.

Abdor Kadyr Mal, president of the Afghan BAKHTAR news agency: "Afghanistan's enemies have failed to achieve their dirty ends with the help of weapons--still less will they achieve those ends with the help of slander." Ziyaulla Aziz, teacher at the capital's Istiqlal high school: "The whole world knows that precisely the United States is whipping up the arms race, trying to pursue an imperialist policy of force in various parts of the world and interfering in the affairs of independent states and peoples. How, then, does its sudden 'concern' for our independence look against this background? Hypocrisy and pharisaism--there are no other words for all this!" Abdollah Aziz, a young worker at the Kabul housebuilding combine, who, when the conversation turned to the slanderous Western propaganda attacks on Afghanistan, recalled a brief but very expressive Eastern saying: "A dog's bark cannot not annoy the clouds." Exactly!

...The emblem of the Afghan capital, which decorates the entrance to the Kabul municipal offices, portrays a proud eagle with powerful outspread wings, holding the golden key to the city gates in its talons. For long, long years the key to Kabul, and also to the whole country, was in the hands of imperialists, colonialists and Afghan feudal lords. Now it is in the people's hands. The people, cohesive and united, are fully determined to defend the gains of the April revolution!

AFGHAN PUBLIC SUPPORTS NEW REGIME; NO SOVIET OCCUPATION

LD151631 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 January 1980 publishes on page 9, under the headline "Guarding the Revolution's Gains," a 1,600-word "Reportage from Kabul" written specially for the paper by TASS correspondent Yu. Kornilov. The report begins:

"'Kabul is occupied by Soviet troops,' 'The Afghan capital is grimly enduring the Soviet invasion'--what vile, unpardonable lies! Everyone who visits revolutionary Afghanistan's capital these days can see for himself that Kabul is living a tense, but peaceful, working and measured life. Industrial enterprises are working at full capacity, all state institutions are operating normally, the city's noisy, colorful commercial quarters are bustling with life and, as always, the melodious voices of the muezzins ring out from the tall, white stone minarets of Kabul's ancient mosques.

"The Afghan capital now has almost a million inhabitants; it is a city with many faces where at every step the new is interwoven with the old, where this century marches alongside last century. But if you want to feel the beating of Kabul's pulse, visit the small white building in the north of the city with the sign saying: 'People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] City Committee.' It is there that all the capital's main nerve fibers, as it were, meet and intersect. Each day hundreds of people--workers and tradesmen, students and small traders--go there to express their support for the PDPA Central Committee and the new revolutionary government and to reaffirm their determination to struggle to implement the April revolution's ideals.

"'The Afghan revolution has entered a new stage and the main thing at this stage is to rally the people, strengthen the party's unity and heighten its role, and create a united national front of struggle to implement nationwide tasks,' City Committee First Secretary (Nazhmuddin Akhgar Kaviani), a short, solidly built man of about thirty who was released from prison only a few days ago, says. 'Now that imperialism's agents who had made their nest in Kabul have been routed and the Soviet Union, responding to our government's request, has given us the necessary assistance, creating a reliable barrier to the provocations by external enemies, all the conditions exist for rapid headway along the path of implementing the most important tasks set in the new revolutionary government's program statement....'

"The truly revolutionary program of the new leadership of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is warmly welcomed by the Afghan people, but evokes a diametrically opposite reaction in the camp of the revolution's enemies. Not a day goes by without more news reaching Kabul about the fact that bandit formations equipped and financed by the United States and certain other Western countries, and also Beijing, are still being actively trained abroad, primarily on Pakistan's territory. Not a day goes by without reports coming in of outrages by these gangs on Afghan soil: They blow up state institutions, burn down schools, shoot teachers, brutally settle scores with activists.... At the same time abroad, especially in the United States, there is a mounting muddy wave of the shameless slander campaign whose aim is to libel and denigrate free Afghanistan and its policy and undermine the traditional Soviet-Afghan friendship. What do representatives of the Afghan public think about this? Let's hear what they have to say."

Kornilov goes on to cite remarks by a poet, a newspaper editor and a "prominent religious figure" who, respectively, reject "Western propaganda's outcry about 'Soviet interference'" in Afghanistan, welcome the "aid from the USSR" and describe the United States as "Islam's enemy." He quotes Taraki's widow, who describes her imprisonment on the orders of "the butcher Amin," and claims that Amin "was an emissary of the CIA." Finally, he cites Asadollah Sarwari, identified as "deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council," on the "CIA-devised subversive tactics" employed by Amin.

AFGHAN TANK OFFICERS RECALL AMIN'S OVERTHROW

LD162330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Our special correspondents Farid Seyful-Mulyukov and (Viktor Bazuleyevich) report from Kabul:

The [word indistinct] region of Afghanistan. Both in the summer heat and the winter frost the crews of the 4th Tank Brigade are always ready for combat. They are strong worker and peasant lads from Kabul, Nangarhar, [word indistinct] and other areas of the country. Army service for these soldiers and officers is service to the people, service to the April revolution. The 4th Tank Brigade played an important role in the April events. These were the tank men of the 1st Battalion commanded by the senior Captain Watanjar--now a member of the Government of Democratic Afghanistan--who stormed the president's palace and freed Nur Mohamed Taraki, Babrak Karmal and other revolutionaries from jail. It was these fighting tankmen who were warmly welcomed by the inhabitants of Kabul in those unforgettable April days.

The dictator Amin tried to implant a [word indistinct] spirit among Afghan servicemen and to turn them into a punitive force against the people. He even proposed blocking the Nangarhar Valley with tanks in winter--the nomadic Pashtun tribes go there--and to turn them out with napalm and to end the rebellion in this barbarous way. Many Afghan soldiers and officers suffered under Amin's tyranny. Many were killed, tortured in prisons, imprisoned for many months. During the December democratic coup the Afghan Army did not support the bloody dictator.

We talked to the commander of the 4th Tank Brigade, Lieutenant Colonel (Alawoddin). This is what he told us:

Toward the evening of 26 December Amin's henchman Ya'qub, the former chief of general staff of the Afghan Army, telephoned the brigade headquarters. He demanded that we immediately take out the tanks and set off for Kabul to protect the Amin regime. A rather worrying situation arose in the brigade. We immediately called together the party activists and all patriotic officers. It was decided to investigate the situation and not to take any steps which might damage the gains of the April revolution. When we discovered that the bloody Amin regime had been overthrown, the whole brigade rejoiced. We sent a telegram of support to the new leadership of Democratic Afghanistan, headed by Babrak Karmal. The overwhelming majority of the Afghan Army supported the democratic changes in the country.

Afghanistan is now going through difficult times, said Lieutenant Colonel (Alawoddin). Its independence and territorial integrity are threatened by imperialist and reactionary forces. A tense situation has arisen on the border between Afghanistan and Pakistan. The bands of rebels are continuing their sallies into Afghan territory, terrorizing the population and creating a threat to our independence and to our democratic gains. Therefore, soldiers and officers of the Afghan Army now have the important task of protecting the freedom and independence of the country. At this difficult time the fraternal Soviet Union has come to the help of our country. Limited contingents of Soviet troops are on Afghan territory in connection with the threat of external aggression and to protect our independence and our gains. We received the replies of Comrade Brezhnev to the PRAVDA correspondent with great satisfaction. They gave an exact and profound analysis of the situation which has arisen with regard to Afghanistan. We thank our Soviet friends for international support to the Afghan people at this difficult time, Lieutenant Colonel (Alawoddin) said at the end of his interview.

REACTIONS OF COMMUNIST PARTIES TO AFGHAN EVENTS CONTRASTED

LD161328 Moscow TASS in English 1303 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

["Communists Supporting the Afghan Revolution"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 16, TASS--"In the present international situation, solidarity with revolutionary Afghanistan means concrete assistance to the people of that country, contribution to safeguarding the security of the peoples, to the consolidation of the general positions of the forces of democracy and social progress, to the cause of universal peace, writes the weekly NEW TIMES in its editorial article devoted to solidarity of the international communist movement with the Afghan revolution.

"The events in Afghanistan and around it, the editorial says, have drawn the attention of the whole world. The decision of the Soviet Union to meet the appeal of the Afghan government for assistance, including military, to rebuff the outside armed intervention was interpreted variously. Imperialism and reaction, as one ought to have expected, unfolded a hysterical anti-Soviet, anticommunist campaign. Of special importance in such a situation is a firm and principled position of those progressive and revolutionary forces which regard it as their duty to come out in defence of the just cause of the Afghan revolution, against the imperialist campaign of lies and slander.

"Many communist parties and, above all, the countries of the socialist community came up with the statements and articles providing, from class and internationalist positions--evaluations to the recent events.

"...In approving the internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union in rebuffing the aggression and restoring peace, the weekly goes on to say, they give a resolute rebuttal to the slanderous campaign unleashed by the enemies of peace and detente, exposing it as an attempt to distract the attention of the peoples and states from the aggressive actions of the imperialist circles in the Middle East as well as from the recently taken course of building up armaments under the recent NATO decisions." To prove the point, the NEW TIMES cites excerpts from statements by the representatives of communist parties and the press of a whole number of countries--the United States, France, the FRG, India, Argentina, Columbia, Lebanon, Bangladesh, Venezuela, Cyprus, West Berlin, Sri Lanka. Support for the aims of the Afghan revolution was also stated by the communist parties of Brazil, Denmark, Israel, Indonesia, Canada, Luxembourg, Norway, Panama, Peru, Turkey, Uruguay, the Philippines, Finland, Chile, Equador, the South African Communist Party, the Socialist Party of Australia, the Labour Party--communists of Sweden and others. "The fraternal parties express their solidarity with the new revolutionary government of Afghanistan headed by Babrak Karmal, declared their support for his political course, his desire to safeguard political freedoms and individual rights as well as respect for freedom of religion, equality of all national and ethnic groups, to establish goodneighbourly and peaceful relations with all neighbouring countries and to implement a social program designed to overcome the centuries-old backwardness of the country, the NEW TIMES says."

Against this background, there emerge as clearly dissonant the biased comments of some of the organs of the communist press, the NEW TIMES says further. The authors of these comments present the events in Afghanistan and the Soviet assistance to that country in a distorted light drawing on "proofs" and "arguments" from bourgeois sources. All this emerges as all the more strange since at the same time they ignore the official statements of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

It should be pointed out that in connection with the events in Afghanistan, amongst the various political and public forces including those of left-wing orientation there has begun a lively discussion which touches, among others, on broader issues. The discussion centres on the nature and forms of internationalist solidarity with revolutionary parties forced to resist subversive activities and aggression of imperialism, on compatibility of international solidarity with the principles of noninterference and sovereignty in interstate relations.

Specifically, the issue is sometimes presented in such a way as to imply that, allegedly, the United States and the Soviet Union share an equal guilt with regard to the situation which developed around Afghanistan (as also in some other similar cases in the past in other regions). Such an approach is completely unjustified because it completely ignores the chief factor: Namely the radical difference in the nature and foreign policy objectives between socialism and imperialism.

"At present few people deny that the Afghan revolution became the object of imperialist, above all American interference, of subversive activities of the CIA and other secret services, the NEW TIMES says. The facts about the direct support for the antigovernment forces in Afghanistan from outside are, incidentally, being published even by the bourgeois press."

"In admitting this, some of the communist parties have, nevertheless, assumed a dual position. On the one hand, they welcome the Afghan revolution and express their solidarity with it. They recognise, moreover, that the actions of imperialism, of internal counterrevolution instigated by it and the armed disaster. They condemn the dictatorial regime of Amin who had usurped power and express wishes of success to the new leadership of Afghanistan in its struggle to save the revolution. On the other hand, these same parties voice doubts as to the advisability and justification of the USSR's military assistance to Afghanistan while some even go as far as describing it as interference which prejudices the sovereignty of that country and the cause of peace as a whole.

"In this case one is bound to ask: What is, then, international solidarity among the revolutionaries? Does it only boil down to moral and diplomatic support, verbal wishes of success or it also consists in providing, under certain extraordinary conditions, a material, including military assistance, all the more so when at issue is a massive outside interference?

"The history of the revolutionary movement confirms the moral and political justification of such a form of assistance and support. This was, for instance, the case in Spain in the thirties and in China in the twenties and the thirties. At present, when there exists a system of socialist states it would be strange, to say the least, to deny the right to such assistance. In cases when such an extreme need actually arose the Soviet Union has acted in full accord with the norms of peaceful coexistence laid down in international instruments. To refuse to take advantage of the opportunities open to the socialist countries would actually amount to evading the discharge of the internationalist duty and to returning the world to the times when imperialism could, arbitrarily and unpunished, strangulate any revolutionary movement. In the given case, to deny assistance to Afghanistan would have amounted to leaving the Afghan revolution and the people a defenceless prey to the class enemies, imperialism and feudal reaction and at the same time objectively aiding imperialism to broaden and make even more dangerous the hotbed of international tension in this area of the world."

YEREVAN KOMMUNIST RECALLS PREVIOUS SOVIET AID TO AFGHANISTAN

LD161437 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 10 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[APN-attributed "International Notes" by V. Topchyan: "Afghanistan: No to the Imperialists' Intrigues!"]

[Text] As is well known, people do not choose their neighbors. They try to build up good relations with them, hoping for reciprocity. This axiom is applicable to the relations established by the land of the soviets with all its neighbors.

It is also borne out by all the more than 60-year history of the development of Soviet-Afghan relations. You only have to recall that in 1919 the young Soviet Republic was the first state to officially recognize Afghanistan's independence and sovereignty. The two governments exchanged diplomatic representatives that same year. Afghanistan's hopes at the time were entirely vindicated: In the shape of Soviet Russia it had met a friend that understood the needs of a country that had embarked on the path of independent development. Answering an American journalist's question about the Russian Soviet Republic's tactics toward Afghanistan, India and other Muslim countries outside Russia's borders, V. I. Lenin, founder of the Soviet state, stressed back in 1919 that the main aim of Soviet Russia's policy was to help in every possible way the independent, free development of each of those peoples.

This line by the Soviet state was reaffirmed by the equal treaties concluded with Afghanistan in 1921, 1926 and 1931. The USSR constantly gave Afghanistan economic and technical aid. For instance, telegraph and telephone lines, power stations and cotton ginning plants including the country's biggest, were constructed between 1924 and 1939 with aid from the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union's aid became still more considerable after World War II. Major national economic facilities, including an asphalt concrete plant, the country's first bakery combine, and the Jalalabad irrigation system, were constructed thanks to its aid.

Both quantitative and qualitative changes have taken place in the comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) since the victory of the April revolution in 1978. It is primarily the friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation treaty signed 5 December 1978 that has promoted this.

But the demolition of the old and creation of the new is always a difficult and complex process. The Afghan revolution has been and is faced with considerable difficulties. These are further exacerbated by the fact that, in addition to the resistance offered by internal reaction, there is interference by external reaction whereby imperialism is trying to take advantage of the situation to extend the borders of its domination and to crush and subjugate another people.

The inspirers of counterrevolution in Afghanistan are U.S. imperialist circles and the Beijing leaders who aline themselves with them; they are lavishing weapons, equipment and money on the counterrevolutionary gangs that have entrenched themselves in Pakistan. They both have considerable experience. Centers, formally called refugee camps, have been set up on Pakistan's territory. The instructors training the counterrevolutionary combat formations include American secret service staffers, Chinese specialists in "insurgent operations" and even subversion specialists from Egypt.

The external interference became particularly menacing in the final weeks of last year. The situation was further exacerbated by the fact that reaction had found an accomplice to implement its antipopular plans. He was H. Amin who undermined the cause of revolution with his despotic actions. Under cover of revolutionary phraseology he settled scores with active figures in the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA). Some were shot, others imprisoned. The state apparatus was thrown into disorder and many Afghans felt a growing sense of uncertainly.

However, under these conditions patriotic forces were found in the country who rose up against the usurper Amin. Revolutionary legality and law and order have been restored in the country. Suffice it to say that a general amnesty has been declared for all political prisoners "irrespective of class affiliation, religion, language, tribe or nationality, ideology or political views."

On coming to power the new Afghan Government immediately made an urgent request to the Soviet Union for immediate aid in the struggle against external aggression. This request was met and a limited Soviet troop contingent was sent to Afghanistan. It must be noted that this was not the first time such a request had been received from Afghanistan. But the request was met only when a mortal danger hung over the revolution. Speaking in Kabul recently on the 15th anniversary of the creation of the PDPA, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Party Central Committee, chairman of the DRA Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, noted that the Soviet troop contingent will leave Afghanistan's territory whenever the government so desires and the threat of foreign aggression against Afghan territory has disappeared.

It is clear that to refuse Afghanistan aid at such a moment would be to nullify the more than 60 years of experience of good and honest cooperation and to leave it to the mercy of external counterrevolution. Especially as the USSR had given military aid to Afghanistan before, back at the dawn of Soviet-Afghan relations. Thus the Soviet land agreed in the twenties to supply several aircraft, create an aviation school and construct a plant to produce smokeless gunpowder. In the mid-fifties the Soviet Union began to give the neighboring country regular aid in strengthening its armed forces.

In deciding to help Afghanistan the USSR proceeded from the two countries' common interests in security questions as enshrined in the treaty and from the interests of preserving peace in the region. The USSR's positive reaction to the legitimate Afghan Government's request was also based on Article 51 of the UN Charter which provides for states' inalienable right to collective and individual self-defense to repel aggression and restore peace.

But it is precisely that which state leaders and the mass media in the West are up in arms against. A ballyhoo reminiscent of cold war times has been kicked up around the events in Afghanistan. The main protagonists in this new anti-Soviet performance, which is being staged according to the principle that "the bigger the lie, the more easily it will be believed," are Carter and As-Sadat, Thatcher and the Beijing leaders.

The goals of the new anti-Soviet campaign are clear. The United States and its allies would like to divert the world public's attention from the intensive buildup of American armed forces in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean in order to stifle the Iranian revolution and also from the plans to deploy new nuclear missiles on the European Continent.

PRAVDA REPORTS INDIAN ELECTION RESULTS, SUCCESS OF LEFTWING PARTIES

LD151423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "India: Election Results"]

[Text] Delhi, 10 January--The Indian president today instructed Indira Gandhi, leader of the parliamentary faction of the Indian National Congress Party, to form a new government. It will be sworn in on 14 January.

At the recent early parliamentary elections Indira Gandhi's party won a confident victory, insuring itself an almost two-thirds majority in the lower chamber--351 of the 544 seats.

The elections demonstrated that it is precisely with the party led by I. Gandhi that the Indian electorate links its hopes for India's stable sociopolitical and economic development.

The Janata Party, which came to power after the 1977 parliamentary elections, suffered a serious defeat at the elections. In the new composition of the House of the People it will have 31 deputies instead of 205. In the opinion of the local press this attests to the profound crisis of confidence with respect to the former ruling party among the broad people's masses.

The leftwing parties acting in a united front achieved great success at the elections. They will be represented by 54 deputies in the House of the People including 11 deputies from the Communist Party of India and 35 from the Communist Party of India (Marxist). The expansion of these parties' positions in Parliament is an indication of the strengthening of the leftwing forces' prestige in India and the rise in their popularity among the electorate.

Shurygin Commentary

LD161455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Venyamin Shurygin "Commentator's Column": "The Distribution of Forces Has Changed"]

[Text] Delhi--The early parliamentary elections in India reflected the substantial changes in the distribution of political forces which have taken place during the just under 3 years of rule by the Janata Party and the coalition government. The elections showed that the most popular party in the country today is the Indian National Congress headed by Indira Gandhi (INC-I). Its candidates were victorious in 351 of the 525 electoral districts in the elections.

A characteristic feature of the new Indian Parliament is the fact that there is no opposition party with a more or less significant number of deputies. Thus the Lok Dal Party, with only 41 seats, comes second after the ruling party. Even by uniting, the entire bourgeois opposition cannot put up 100 votes against the INC-I. Thus the new government is based on a firm majority. It must also be considered an undoubted advantage for the INC-I that it has in Indira Gandhi a leader who enjoys great popularity and prestige in the party and the country.

A rather different distribution of forces still persists in the states' legislative assemblies. The INC-I has a majority in only two of them. In a number of states a government of the Janata Party, Lok Dal and their allies is in power.

In analyzing the distribution of political forces after the elections one must note the success of the leftwing parties--the Communist Party of India, the Communist Party of India-Marxist, the Revolutionary Socialist Party and the Forward Bloc Party. Acting together, they not only increased their representation in Parliament from 36 to 53 seats in total but also obtained an absolute majority of parliamentary seats in such states as West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura.

Having given the INC (I) a mandate to govern the country, the broad masses of Indian voters expect it to implement speedy and effective measures to resolve urgent problems--to end the rise in prices for food and essential industrial goods, to curb inflation, to safeguard law and order and so forth.

The new distribution of forces in Parliament and in the country as a whole will create favorable conditions for the restoration of political stability.

ZAYTSEV ASSESSES REASONS FOR INDIRA GANDHI'S ELECTION VICTORY

LD161325 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 13 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Article by B. Zaytsev: "Why Indira Gandhi Won"]

[Text] The streets of the Indian capital took on a festive appearance. Large processions of people chanting slogans and carrying placards bearing pictures of a smiling Indira Gandhi, hand raised with the palm showing--the symbol of the Indian National Congress, Indira's (INC-I) party--was the dominant feature in Delhi. The Indian people were greeting the Indian National Congress Party's victory in independent India's first ever early elections to the Parliament's House of the People. Indira Gandhi's party gained around two-thirds of the votes winning 351 of the 544 seats in the lower chamber of the country's supreme legislative organ. The leftwing parties, acting in a united front, had an impressive success at the election. They will have 54 deputies in the House of the People, including 11 from the Communist Party of India and 35 from the Communist Party of India (Marxist). The broadening of these parties' positions in Parliament is indisputable evidence of the strengthening of leftwing forces' prestige in India and of the growth of their popularity among the electorate.

On 10 January the Indian president asked Indira Gandhi to form a new government. In connection with this event she was cordially congratulated by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and by A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. In their message they noted the great personal contribution of prominent Indian politician and stateswoman Indira Gandhi to the broadening and deepening of Indian-Soviet relations.

Why did Indira Gandhi's party win? The Indian press unanimously notes that one factor influencing the course of the elections was Indira Gandhi's popularity as daughter of Jawahar Lal Nehru. It is on her party that the Indian electorate pins hopes for India's stable sociopolitical and economic development.

During the election campaign I. Gandhi promised that if her party came to power she would consistently pursue Jawahar Lal Nehru's course in domestic and foreign policy and wage an effective struggle against unemployment, for an improvement in the people's living standard and for the implementation of its 1975 20-point program aimed at making the lives of the poorest strata of the population easier. One of Indira Gandhi's main election slogans was the creation of a strong central government capable of restoring law and order in the country.

The Indian National Congress Party had been at the country's helm ever since India gained independence. For the final 11 years (1966-1977) the party and the country's government were headed by Indira Gandhi. During this period India gained prestige in international affairs. The INC pursued a foreign policy course of nonalinement, opposition to imperialist military blocs and support for peoples struggling for national liberation--a course elaborated by Jawahar Lal Nehru. The defeat suffered at the election by the former ruling parties appears particularly crushing against the background of Indira Gandhi's victory and the growth of leftwing forces' authority.

The Janata Party and, subsequently, the Janata (S) and INC (U) coalition bloc--which led India after 1977--failed to cope with leading the country and compromised themselves in the eyes of the electorate. The Janata Party, in particular, was more involved in intraparty struggle than in solving the country's vital economic and social problems. According to the local press its election defeat is evidence of a profound crisis of confidence in the former ruling party on the part of the broad people's masses. Indira Gandhi's government is faced with difficult tasks connected with stabilizing the economic situation in the country and strengthening the independent course in foreign policy. In this India can count on the understanding, assistance and support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

The peace, friendship and cooperation treaty concluded with the USSR in 1971 helps India effectively to resist the imperialist powers' intrigues and to strengthen the economy's state sector--the foundation of the Republic's economic independence. The fruitful cooperation between the two countries, which is developing on the basis of mutual advantage and equality, is evidenced by the fact that more than 70 major projects have been, or are being, constructed with Soviet assistance and they account for a significant proportion of Indian-produced steel, pig iron, of oil extraction and electricity generation.

The successes of the most profitable state enterprises in various industrial sectors are associated with friendly Soviet assistance. The Bokaro and Bhilai metallurgical combines, constructed with Soviet assistance, are steadily increasing their output. The heavy electrical equipment plant in hardware is producing turbines for hydroelectric and heat and electric stations--the output of which is within the capabilities of only a few developing countries--and also powerful transformers and other types of products. The creation of state industrial premises in Bhilai, Bokaro and elsewhere has promoted the development of the most socioeconomically backward areas of the country and has created a large number of extra jobs.

Yet further evidence of the fruitful development of Soviet-Indian relations was the signing in Delhi of a trade protocal between the two countries for 1980 which envisages raising the volume of trade to a record level--19 billion rupees.

The Soviet leaders' message to Indira Gandhi expresses firm confidence that the friendly relations and multifaceted cooperation between the Soviet Union and India, based on the peace, friendship and cooperation treaty will be further developed for the good of the fundamental interests of our peoples and of peace and progress in Asia and the world over.

The Indian people have given the mandate to govern to a party which pledged in its election manifesto to continue building a new India in line with the principles of democracy and nonalinement in accordance with the behests of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawahar Lal Nehru.

WARSAW EDITOR BACKS SOVIET POLICY IN AFGHANISTAN

LD161415 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 11 January 1980 publishes on page 4 an 800-word article written especially for the paper by Adam Wysocki, deputy chief editor of the Polish newspaper ZYCIE WARSZAWY, under the headline "We Support the USSR's Position." Wysocki cites remarks by PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Gierek welcoming the "return of Afghanistan to the ideals of the April revolution" and goes on to accuse the Western media of keeping quiet about the participation of U.S. intelligence agents and Chinese "specialists" in preparations for a "reactionary putsch" in Afghanistan in early 1980 and about the significance of the Soviet-Afghan treaty and Article 51 of the UN Charter. He asserts that "realistically minded Europeans" are well aware "who is opposed to detente" and again quotes Gierek on Poland's continuing support for the policy of detente.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH GROMYKO

LD161917 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Poland's Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek left Moscow for Alma-Ata today. Before leaving Moscow, Comrade Wojtaszek said: [begin recording] I would like to emphasize that our visit passed in a very cordial atmosphere. We made an assessment of bilateral relations, and unanimously agreed that our relations are very good, and we wish to continue to develop them. We also exchanged opinions on the international situation, and here again we can say that there is full agreement as far as the present situation is concerned, and on further steps which should be taken in order to insure peace and detente. There was full unanimity of views on all matters discussed. [end recording]

JABLONSKI THANKS BREZHNEV FOR BIRTHDAY GREETINGS, MEDAL

LD141559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Text of message from H. Jablonski, Polish State Council chairman, conveying thanks to L.I. Brezhnev for his birthday greetings]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

I cordially thank you, greatly esteemed and dear Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, for your congratulations on my 70th birthday and the good wishes which you personally sent on that occasion. They moved me deeply. Permit me also through you to send deep gratitude to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the great honor bestowed on me in awarding me the Badge of Honor. I regard this award above all as an expression of your friendly attitude to the Polish people and their working class. The best sons of the Polish people have always associated their motherland's prospects for freedom and development with the ideas of socialism, proletarian internationalism, with close collaboration with Lenin's party and with friendship and cooperation with the great land of the soviets. People's Poland, linked to eternal ties of fraternity with the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union--the world's first socialist state and the main force for progress and peace for all mankind--is the embodiment of these ideas. I am happy to have the opportunity to serve that Poland to the best of my ability and also to serve the cause of complete victory for those ideas, whose main champion in the world you yourself are. Please accept, greatly esteemed and dear Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, this testimony of my profound gratitude.

[Signed] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish State Council.

U.S. 'HOPES TO COMPEL' ALLIES TO PLACE SANCTIONS ON USSR

European Opposition

LD161519 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Brussels, January 16, TASS--The results of the session of the EEC Council at foreign ministers' level and the session of the NATO Council, held here at the demand of the United States, did not justify Washington's hopes to compel West European countries to follow in the wake of its policy of undermining detente. As is known, the aim of these meetings was to ensure a demonstrative support for the American economic [sanctions] against the Soviet Union. In this connection, the press quotes statements by FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt who, speaking at the session of the SPD parliamentary faction in Bonn yesterday, warned of the danger of letting themselves to be carried away into taking hasty decisions in the siutation of the aggravated relations between Washington and Moscow. The chancellor stressed that the Federal Government would not allow the events in Afghanistan to upset everything which has been achieved in East-West relations in the past decade.

France's Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet said on his part at the Senate Foreign Affairs Commission that France would not propose initiatives which can revive cold war and was not going to use its trade relations for political purposes.

Comment on Christopher Mission

LD161835 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 16, TASS--TASS commentator Vitaliy Zimin writes:

Warren Christopher, U.S. deputy secretary of state, is arriving in Bonn today for talks with the leading figures of the FRG's Government. On Friday Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the FRG's minister of foreign affairs, is to go to the USA to meet with the leaders of the U.S. administration. The two events are directly connected with the increasingly manifest trend in Washington's foreign policy: a desire to complicate the situation in Europe, to spoil West European countries' relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist states--the relations in which a good deal of useful [as received] is known to have been achieved in the past decade. The peoples of Western Europe in the past decade have got accustomed to regard detente and its benefits as an integral part of their existence and as an earnest of positive development of relations in the future.

Such a tendency obviously does not suit certain circles of the USA, those who view the relaxation of tensions as a hindrance to their aggressive designs, to the stirring up of militarist psychosis, to interference in the internal affairs of other peoples.

At present Washington is intensively trying to push West European countries off the tested road of mutually beneficial cooperation with the world of socialism and to make them take the path of ventures in the military-political field and in the sphere of trade-economic relations. The decision, imposed on NATO allies by the United States in December 1979, on deployment of new medium-range nuclear-missile means in a number of West European countries must be viewed first of all in this context.

In its efforts Washington literally muzzled those of its allies that were inclining towards a positive response to the USSR's constructive proposals on talks on this question.

Washington was fully aware that the above-mentioned decision is not only leading to a new spiral of the arms race but also to an undermining of trust within all-European framework. It was aware of that and nevertheless deliberately and stubbornly acted in that direction. It also expected that any heightening of tension, any setback of detente plays into the hands of only rightwing forces in Western countries.

Another selfish design is also seen in Washington's latest stratagems: to weaken West European competitors by urging them to go to curtailment of beneficial trade and economic cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries. After the pattern of the fifties, the USA is pressing for West European countries to participate in "sanctions", "embargoes" and other adventuristic undertakings of the White House.

Thus, one of the principal aims of Warren Christopher's tour to Western Europe is "to put things right" in this respect. The point is that influential business circles, in particular in France, the FRG, Britain, Italy, Denmark, and other countries are stating that they do not want a deterioration of business contacts with the USSR. The British FINANCIAL TIMES writes that many businessmen and bankers are expressing a growing concern over the U.S. administration's course towards a direct interference in the international trade and financial relations of other countries to attain its political ends.

It is perfectly evident that Washington's endeavours to subordinate the policies of its West European partners to U.S. interests can only increase the discontent of the peoples of those countries and the condemnation by them of the methods of pressure which are being practised by the Washington administration on an increasingly wide scale.

Christopher Talks with Genscher

LD162056 Moscow TASS in English 2203 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn, January 16, TASS--Talks have been held here today between FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, who is currently on his second tour of West European nations this month.

After this meeting, a spokesman for the FRG Foreign Ministry said that it had been a "part of the process of getting agreement" between Bonn and Washington on the most topical issues of the present-day international situation, and that its results will become for the Federal Government a "basis for future discussions of the situation in the Near East."

Local observers point out that as was the case in London and Rome, W. Christopher demanded from official Washington, support for the unilateral U.S. "sanctions" against the Soviet Union, but the DPA agency stresses, summing up the results of the visit, that W. Christopher has "apparently failed to get any concrete promises from the Federal Government."

In connection with W. Christopher's visit to Bonn, the Directorate of the German Peace Union has published a statement addressed to the FRG Government stressing that the vital interests and security of the FRG depend on whether peace is preserved, the process of detente continued and cooperation with all countries deepened. The USSR adheres to the policy of detente, the statement points out. It is necessary to heed the voice of reason and reject the demands of the USA.

The Newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU writes that the West German Government should not allow that the achievements--of its "Eastern policy" were [as received] sacrificed to the critical aggravation of the situation in the Near East.

FRENCH CP DEPUTY ASSAILS EUROPARLIAMENT DEBATE ON AFGHANISTAN

LD171024 Moscow TASS in English 1004 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Strasbourg, January 17, TASS--The discussion of the so-called "Afghan issue" has been held at a session of the European Parliament which is underway here. Speaking in the course of the discussion, French Deputy, member of the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party Gustave Ansart has emphasized that the United States and its allies use the events in Afghanistan as a pretext to call in question the process of relaxation of international tension. "In the face of a real threat, hanging over Afghanistan as a result of an obvious interference from outside, he said, the people of that country used the legitimate right to approach the Soviet Union for aid on the basis of the existing treaties."

In the recent years, said Gustave Ansart, the Afghan and many other peoples liberated themselves from colonialism. The United States and its allies did not resign themselves to the defeats which they suffered in Africa, Latin America, in the Middle East and Asia. To regain the positions lost, they interfere into the life of peoples and do not stop at using force. It is necessary to put an end to such interference which imperils the process of detente.

The French communists, he said, are siding with the Afghan people who is following the lines of independent development of the country.

Gustave Ansart has recalled that the French Communist Party has always been fighting for peace, independence, the right of peoples to be their own masters. Exactly therefore it is now fighting against deployment of new American nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries.

In conclusion he has emphasized that the French communists deny to the European Parliament the right to appear as some "tribunal" and to mete out unobjective "verdicts". This is not in line with its role, and outside its competence.

NATO GENERAL PRESSURES DENMARK TO INCREASE CONTRIBUTIONS

LD162258 Moscow TASS in English 2227 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

["NATO: Pressure on Denmark"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 16, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Dashkov writes:

American General Bernard Rogers paid a "courtesy visit" to Denmark on Tuesday on the occasion of his appointment as NATO's supreme allied commander Europe. The general's behavior at a press conference for the local journalists was, to put it mildly, not very correct: In violation of hospitality norms, he set about hurling repproaches at the hosts. Rogers expressed extreme displeasure with the fact that Denmark does not fulfill NATO's decision on raising military budgets. He voiced concern that Denmark's example may be followed by some other countries.

The American general urged the Danes to increase military budget. To "justify" his demands, he put forward a reason which is as false as it is stereotyped: "Soviet menace".

Hardly anyone in Denmark will be now convinced by Rogers' statements: Throughout the entire history relations between the Soviet Union and Denmark have been peaceful and good neighbourly. The Soviet Union has never threatened Denmark, like it has never threatened any other states.

Taking into account public opinion of its country, the Government of Denmark opposed the plans of the Pentagon and NATO to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe trained on the Soviet Union [as received] at the December session of the NATO Council last year. The Government of Denmark is not alone. Reservations with regard to the need to turn Western Europe into an American launching pad have been voiced by representatives of Norway and the Netherlands. However, Washington succeeded in imposing its new nuclear missiles on its West European partners. And although they will not be deployed on the territories of Denmark, Norway and the Netherlands, Washington insisted on these countries sharing NATO's spendings for their production and deployment. According to the Defence Ministry of that country, Denmark's share will amount to 40 million krone.

Denmark's economy was in the state of crisis for several past years. The country's foreign debt grew to an astronomic figure of 70 billion krone, the deficit of the balance of payments topped 14 billion krone last year. The number of unemployed reached 150,000. A constant price rise is a virtual calamity for the Danes. The crisis is being exacerbated by the burden of growing military expenditures, and Denmark's financial commitments to NATO. In these conditions the Danish Government put forward a "crisis" programme of all-round saving.

General Rogers ignores all these realities. He again urges the Danes to increase their contribution to NATO's military build-up resoring to the habitual arms twisting tactics NATO applies with regard to small countries.

DEMICHEV, MARCHAIS ATTEND BALLET IN MOSCOW

LD141553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "The Pride of Soviet Art: A Jubilee Soiree for Galina Ulanova"]

[Excerpts] The jubilee soiree for Galina Sergeyevna Ulanova, people's artist of the USSR and Lenin prizewinner, was a moving festival of art. It took place 8 January in the USSR Bolshoy Theater.

The soiree was attended by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Ministry of Culture. G. Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, was present.

The ballet "The Nutcracker" was performed, the main roles being danced by Yekaterina Maksimova and Vladimir Vasilyev--pupils of G.S. Ulanova.

FRENCH CP POLITICAL BUREAU APPROVES MARCHAIS TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD151828 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Paris, January 15, TASS--The Political Bureau of the French Communist Party [PCF] has approved of the results of the talks in Moscow between a delegation of the PCF and a delegation of the CPSU.

A statement by the PCE Political Bureau, published in L'HUMANITE today, says that the joint communique signed as a result of the talks signifies an important event in the establishment of new relations between the fraternal communist parties of the Soviet Union and France, reflects the development of the situation in the international communist movement. Shown in the joint communique are the present big changes in the world that open up new prospects of struggle for peace, independence and socialism. It notes the concrete possibilities of advancing along the road of disarmament and ensuring security in Europe, and reflects the positions of the sides in respect of the events in Afghanistan.

The Political Bureau notes that bourgeois propaganda used the interview given by the PCF General Secretary Georges Marchais to French television on the results of the talks in Moscow as a pretext to start a new campaign of attacks on the Communist Party. The Political Bureau protests against the actions of the mass media and calls on communists to resolutely repulse the slanderous campaign. The document further stresses that the forces of capital are doing everything possible to weaken the PCF, a party that is conducting a democratic and revolutionary struggle, that is coming out against the "austerity" policy, against unemployment, is mounting struggle for peace and disarmament, is strengthening solidarity with democratic, national and revolutionary forces in the whole world.

CYPRIOT RADIO, TASS SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD141226 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Nicosia, January 14, TASS--An agreement on cooperation between TASS and the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation was signed here. The agreement envisages the reception of the TASS news services and using it in the broadcasts of the Cyprus radio and television. An agreement was also signed between TASS and the telecommunications department on technological cooperation in the sphere of reception and providing the TASS news service for the mass media in Cyprus.

PRAVDA CITES COUNTERSPY ON CIA 'CLOSE INTEREST' IN NORWAY

LD141543 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[V. Shelkov "Rejoinder": "'Lovers of the North'"]

[Text] Had the point at issue not been the U.S. intelligence services, their officials could be suspected of intending to spend their vacations in the rigorous conditions of northern Norway, so close has been the attention of the CIA and kindred organizations to these regions--hardly known as resort areas--of Norway.

The Washington journal COUNTERSPY told its readers about the open interest of the U.S. intelligence in the northern European states, particularly Norway. Officially, there are no foreign bases on the territory of Norway, the journal writes, while making a substantial reservation at the same time. It turns out that some facilities are being used exclusively for military and intelligence purposes of the United States. Follows the list of some of the facilities: These are three navigation stations used by NATO ships in the bloc's northern flank, the NORSAR station for registering underground atomic explosions, as well as listening posts located in direct proximity to the Soviet-Norwegian border....

All these facilities are under the patronage of the American intelligence services, and some of them are directly financed by the U.S. Defense Department. It means that the interest of American intelligence in Norway is explained not by its resorts, but precise instructions of their commanders.

REJOINDER SCORES LIE OF USSR THREATENING IRAN'S OILFIELDS

LD170545 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0430 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

["Rejoinder: A story of Geography"]

[Text] Moscow, 17 January (TASS)--Concerning the falsehood of the American UPI agency that there is an alleged concentration of Soviet troops in progress on the Afghan-Iranian border and even allegedly that some sort of Soviet motorized rifle [motostrelkovaya] division has been moved forward to starting positions for "striking a blow against the main oil installations in Iran," Vsevolod Ovchinnikov writes in PRAVDA:

There is no need to rack one's brains about the intention of such slanderous fabrications. They are being invented in order to divert attention from the real military threat to Iran, which is embodied in the American armada which has been drawn up long its shores.

UPI has made itself look pretty silly with the falsehood which is being discussed this time. And this is not only because representatives from the Iranian Army in Tehran, and also in the towns which border Afghanistan, Mashhad and Zahedan, as the REUTER agency has reported, have rejected the assertions that allegedly Soviet troops are concentrating near the Iranian border. Concocting his fantasies of the "Soviet motorized rifle division" aimed, it is said, at Iranian oilfields, their author, judging by everything, has not even got around to looking at a geographical map."

He has thereby placed the State Department representative in an unenviable position. Having stated that Washington "does not have at its disposal confirmation of the facts reported by UPI," he was forced to explain in an abashed manner that the geographical location of the Afghan-Iranian border makes it "very difficult" to use it as a point from which to strike at Iran's oilfields. After all, they are situated at the directly opposite end of the country--not in the northeast, but in the southwest of Iran.

One can only be amazed at the ignorance of the authors of the anti-Soviet fabrications. However, one can hardly be surprised at or consider accidental the fact that they are being so caught up in the entire American propaganda machine. Its aim is to conceal the American fist which is being raised above Iran by hysterics about the "Soviet threat."

OIL PIPELINE IN KHUZESTAN REPORTEDLY BLOWN UP

LD161920 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, January 16, TASS--Unidentified persons blew up the Ahwaz-Abadan oil pipeline in the Iranian province of Khuzestan last night. As the PARS NEWS AGENCY reported, urgent measures have been taken to eliminate the focus of fire which originated as a result of the explosion.

IRANIAN STUDENTS FIND MORE PROOF OF CIA ACTIONS AT EMBASSY

LD161856 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Iranian students have discovered more documents proving the subversive activities of the U.S. and Israeli secret services at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

In particular it is evident that the U.S., CIA and Israeli intelligence service, Mossad, supported the Shah's prime minister, Bakhtiar, and also directly organized pro-shah demonstrations in January of last year. The students reported that an Iranian citizen, a CIA and Mossad agent, has been arrested on the basis of these documents.

FORMER SAVAK OFFICIAL IN IRAN EXECUTED

LD171004 Moscow TASS in English 0901 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, January 17, TASS--Former chief of the local branch of the Shah's secret police, SAVAK, has been executed in Mashhad in accordance with the sentence of the Islamic tribunal. He was charged with having committed grave crimes against the Iranian people, specifically extermination of Iranian patriots. This has been reported by the PARS NEWS AGENCY.

IRANIANS DEMONSTRATE TO MARK ANNIVERSARY OF SHAH'S DEMISE

LD162052 Moscow TASS in English 2031 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, January 16, TASS--Vigorous demonstrations took place in Tehran and other Iranian cities today in connection with the anniversary of the ex-shah's flight from the country. The demonstrations were held under the slogans of defence of the gains of the Iranian revolution and the strengthening of the national unity in the face of U.S. imperialism's unceasing economic and military threats. The demonstrators protested against U.S. interference in the internal affairs of the country and demanded that the deposed shah be returned to Iran for a trial on charges of grave crimes against the Iranian people. Iranian students discovered at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran new documents which are indicative of the U.S. and Israeli special services' subversive activity in Iran. From the documents it is clear, in particular, that the U.S. CIA and the Israeli secret service Mossad had given support to the Shah's last prime minister, Bakhtiar, and had directly organized pro-shah demonstrations in January last year. The students announced that on the strength of the documents an Iranian citizen--an agent of the CIA and Mossad--was arrested. Iran's Ministry of National Guidance officially warned U.S. journalists that in accordance with the decision of the Islamic Revolutionary Council and the Government of Iran they should leave the country not later than January 18. They have already been banned from transmitting any information from Iran for newspapers, news agencies, radio and television of the USA. The citizens of other nationalities who worked for the U.S. news media likewise should discontinue work and not send any materials to the USA from Iran. At present competent bodies are thoroughly studying the activities of other Western journalists, British and West German ones in the first place.

USSR COMMENTATOR COMPARES REVOLUTION WITH 1953 UPRISING

NC161352 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 16 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Dear Listeners: Exactly 1 year ago, on 16 January 1979, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the shah of Iran--fearing the tempest of rage of the Iranian nation--fled the country secretly. Our commentator, Rostam Hasanzadeh, writes on this occasion: This stage gave a new quality to the progress of the Iranian revolution. Under the strong pressure of the movement of the raging Iranian nation, he fled Iran by plane, like a fugitive. But he did not give up the throne which his father had usurped and did not step his claims to reign.

With the help of his "kind" patron, American imperialism, he was hopeful and apparently remembered the scene of an almost identical situation which took place a long time ago, or 24 years and 7 months ago to be exact. On 16 August 1953, in order to save his life from the wrath of the Iranian nation, the shah fled the country in the same secretive way and found asylum among his friends Malek Faysal and Nuri Sa'id in Baghdad, the executors of the Iraqi people who were under the shield of Washington's support. At that time, the CIA--in order to return the throne to the shah--hatched an anti-people coup in Iran, resulting in the overthrow of the legal government of the late Dr Mosadeq and crushing the patriotic anti-imperialist movement in the country. The shah once again sat on his throne in Tehran. Later on the New York POST wrote openly: We returned the throne to the shah in order to secure Iran for the oil companies.

Is it surprising that the shah continued to serve his transoceanic masters more seriously and fervently, turning the country into an element for the implementation of Washington's adventurist policy and into Washington's regional gendarme, to benefit Washington and its interests. The shah, having sold Iran to the American companies, did not forget himself either and pocketed billions of dollars belonging to the Iranian nation. Simultaneously, with American help, the shah established a despotic regime which made strong and rough illogical demands. Thousands of Iranian patriots, who had dared express their dissatisfaction with the shah's regime--which had sold itself out--found death in SAVAK'S dungeons whose agents had studied murder, torture and crime in CIA schools. This so-called fruitful cooperation between the Iranian monarchy and Washington continued for a quarter of a century. It is not without ground that the New York TIMES described the Empire of Iran as the anchor of American policy in southwest Asia. It stressed with satisfaction that none of America's allies belonged to the American camp so strongly and faithfully as Iran. But this situation could not continue. The freedom-loving Iranian nation rose to fight against the shah's despotism. It is noteworthy that at the peak of the Iranian people's demonstrations, President Carter's administration announced that a large quantity of clubs, tear gas, and helmets were being sent, out-of-turn to the shah's murderers. In this way, it overtly displayed its support for the crumbling monarchical regime. In addition, Washington immediately dispatched experts and advisers, trained in fighting unrest, to Iran. Can the Iranians forget that the corpsmen, whom the shah sent as so-called unarmed (?guides), were trained and armed by the Americans? The Iranians will especially always remember the bloody Friday of 8 September. On that day the imperial pilots opened fire on the defenseless people from American planes, American tanks crushed women, children and old people, and bombed everyone. After all this, does anyone dare say that America was not a partner of the shah in his crime of the bloody crushing of the Iranian nation? It is especially for this reason that the anti-monarchical movement in Iran rapidly acquired an anti-American and anti-imperialist nature. The Iranians with every step they took were actually positive that American imperialism, like the shah, is their enemy.

During the critical days of the shah's rule, the U.S. administration sent its navy to the Persian Gulf and new quantities of arms and ammunition arrived in Iran. The American General Huyser who was in Tehran, issued orders to the shah's generals on how to fight the demonstrations of the rebelling people, and the capital of Iran was flooded with CIA employees and experts. An anti-people plot, which was to be the benefit of imperialism, had cast its shadow on Iran. This plot was being practically hatched by the same reactionary forces which--about 23 years ago, in 1953--engineered and implemented the anti-government coup. And the shah, as in 1953, fled the country secretly by plane. This time AS-Sadat, his close friend and traitor to the Arab nations, who is also supported by Washington, accepted him with open arms. The shah thought that as in 1953, and with the help of the American bayonet, he would soon return to Iran. But the noble and heroic Iranian nation proved all the calculations of the shah, his patrons and transoceanic friends to be wrong.

UK GOVERNOR IN RHODESIA OPENLY SUPPORTS MUZOREWA, SMITH

LD162314 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The public in Africa is highly critical of what the British governor, Lord Soames, is doing in Rhodesia. Here is what our commentator writes:

There is every reason for such criticism. Actually, from the moment Lord Soames arrived in Rhodesia he started crudely violating the agreements reached at the conference in London, and first of all the agreement on a cease-fire and disengagement of the conflicting sides. Under the London agreements more than 20,000 officers and soldiers from the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front were withdrawn from the liberated regions of the country and stationed at special assembly points. The troops of the Muzorewa-Smith regime were also to be confined to their military bases. Lord Soames, however, gave them complete freedom of action and that led to the following:

The armed forces of the present regime were able to take over the liberated regions and to actually restore their control there. Besides, the troops of the Muzorewa-Smith regime were able to take positions close to the assembly points of the Patriotic Front. The rule of the British governor has been marked with numerous attacks of the Rhodesian military on the front fighters. There was one of the most brutal clampdowns near [words indistinct] the population center of Lupani in the northwest and acting [words indistinct] hand in hand with the Rhodesian punitive troops are the South African soldiers. Despite assurances of the British authorities about withdrawing South African troops from Rhodesia, their number has not only been reduced, but on the contrary continues to grow. According to news agencies' reports, additional units have been dispatched to Rhodesia from South Africa lately.

As for Lord Soames, he has openly justified the presence of South African troops in Rhodesia. Such a situation shows once again that the British authorities in Rhodesia are acting frankly on the side of the Muzorewa-Smith regime. The actions of Lord Soames make the African public again ask [word indistinct] whether in such a situation the coming elections will be free and just, will (?it) lead [word indistinct] to the real independence of Zimbabwe? The general secretary of the Organization of African Unity, Edem Kodjo, on his part [words indistinct] made it clear that the organization would not recognize as valid the results of the elections in Rhodesia if the present situation remains, and Great Britain will be fully responsible for undermining the settlement in Rhodesia.

PONOMAREV PARTY RECEIVES DELEGATION FROM MADAGASCAR

LD151954 Moscow TASS in English 1906 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 15, TASS--Alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, secretary of the CPSU CC Boris Ponomarev and deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU CC Rostislav Ulyanovskiy received members of the Politbureau of the National Front for the Defence of the Revolution of Madagascar (FUDZ) Gisele Rabesahala and Laurent Radaodi, who delivered a message to General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev from Chairmen of the National Front for the Defence of the Revolution, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar Didier Ratsiraka.

In the course of the meeting views were exchanged on questions pertaining to a further strengthening of Soviet-Malagasy relations.

KUNAYEV DELIVERS REPORT TO KAZAKHSTAN PLENUM

LD161709 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 79 pp 1-3 LD

["Abbreviated account" of report delivered at 12 December Kazakhstan CP Central Committee plenum by D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee: "The Republic Party Organization's Tasks To Fulfill the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the Provisions and Conclusions Set Forth in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's Speech"]

[Text] Comrades!

A question of exceptional importance has been submitted for examination by our plenum. I am talking about the 1980 economic and social development plans and budget approved by the recent CPSU Central Committee plenum and endorsed by the USSR Supreme Soviet session.

Like all Soviet people, Kazakhstan working people and communists reacted with great enthusiasm to the speech by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which summed up the results of what the party and people have done since the beginning of the 10th 5-Year Plan and set tasks for its final year.

The period which has elapsed has been full of fruitful labor to implement in practice the historic decisions of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. This has made it possible to secure major new achievements in all sectors of communist building and in resolving domestic and international questions.

Every one of us, the speaker said, wholly and fully support the purposeful and profoundly realistic policy of our dear party, which is leading our powerful land along the correct course toward convincing new victories in the name of the consolidation of the noble cause of peace and real social progress and of the further growth of the authority of our motherland and the entire socialist community.

In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, which generated a tremendous international response, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted that in the last 4 years the country will have received R323 billion more national income and R600 billion more industrial output than in the corresponding period of the Ninth 5-Year plan. Gross agricultural output will have increased by more than R40 billion.

All this has created the material foundation for a further increase in the working peoples' prosperity. Soviet people are enjoying the fruits of their gains and labor achievements increasingly fully. No other country in the world makes housing available on such a scale as ours. Workers' average wages and payments from public consumption funds have increased appreciably. Every family's life is become fuller in spiritual terms.

It gives me great satisfaction, Comrade Kunayev said, to inform the participants in our plenum that the republic's working people, together with the entire Soviet people, have worked extremely intensively and--most important--fruitfully during these 4 years.

Since the beginning of the 5-year plan, national income has increased 19 percent and now totals R18.6 billion.

The republic's diversified economy, science and culture have grown in all directions. In the first 4 years of the 5-year plan we will have made use of over R30 billion in capital investments.

By the end of the year fixed capital will exceed R90 billion, including over R60 billion in industry.

Industrial production has increased almost 15 percent since the start of the 5-year plan. Output worth hundreds of millions of rubles will have been sold over and above our annual plans.

Last year alone we produced five times as much industrial output as in all the prewar 5-year plans put together.

The Lavlodar-Ekibastuz, Karatau-Dzhambul, Mangyshlak and other unique territorial production complexes are being intensively developed.

The Novo-Dzhambulskiy phosphorous plant, an oil refinery in Pavlodar and a coking battery at Magnitka have been commissioned, as have a number of mining and enriching combines, new capacities at the giant Bogatyr coal mine in Ekibastuz and at enterprises in the ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, power and machine-building industries, and light and food industry projects.

A total of more than 150 new enterprises and large-scale production facilities and shops equipped in full accordance with scientific and technical progress have been commissioned since the start of the 5-year plan.

A number of new sectors of industry have been created and are developing successfully.

Refitting and modernization are in full swing in Kazakhstan industry.

All forms of transport and communication have undergone further development.

The front of work in all social and cultural sectors is broad. In each of our 19 oblasts there is possibly not a single city, village or settlement where well-amenitied housing, schools, hospitals and consumer services establishments have not been built. Throughout Kazakhstan as a whole with its 15 million population, more than 2.5 million people have improved their housing conditions since the beginning of the 5-year plan.

Definite successes have been achieved in developing science, culture and Kazakhstan's multiple-genre art and literature.

The consistent implementation of the CPSU's agrarian policy has also made it possible to raise the republic's rural economy to a qualitatively new level.

Particular successes have been achieved in grain production. In the years of the current 5-year plan gross grain harvests have increased 27 percent in comparison with the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

In the year of the glorious 25th anniversary of the opening up of the virgin lands over 1,262,000,000 poods of high-quality grain poured into the state's granaries from the fields of Kazakhstan. This is the first time that such a quantity of grain has been procured. This has enabled the republic to not only fulfill but overfulfill the 4-year plan for grain sales to the state.

The Kazakhstan working people's new victory, which convincingly confirmed once again the correctness of the party's agrarian policy, has been marked by the motherland's highest decoration--the Order of Lenin, awarded to our republic for the results of the last harvest, which was unprecedentedly rich in examples of the most heroic, well-coordinated and fruitful labor.

The republic has also overfulfilled its 4-year plan for rice, corn grain, potato and vegetable purchases and increased sugar beet, cotton and fruit production and procurements in comparison with the Ninth 5-Year Plan. Positive changes have also taken place in stockraising. Since the start of the 5-year plan we have managed to increase not only the numbers but also the productivity of livestock and poultry. Thus, the average delivery weight for cattle has reached 400 kg and more throughout the republic as a whole.

The speaker expressed confidence that the nationwide gratitude expressed to Kazakhstan working people by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee plenum will generate in every Kazakhstani the most ardent response and a desire to work even better for the benefit of our beloved motherland.

In response to this appreciation the republic's working people wholeheartedly express most sincere gratitude to the party Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government and will do everything incumbent upon them to consolidate what has been achieved and strive for even better results.

Comrades! What the republic has achieved in the last 4 years is a reliable basis for confidently resolving the tasks set for the final year of the 5-year plan.

On the basis of what has been achieved Kazakhstan is being allocated a prominent place in the all-union division of labor in the year ahead.

A total of at least R7.6 billion is to be invested in the republic's economy, including approximately R2.9 billion in agriculture.

To finance the national economy and social development the republic's budget has been set at R8.4 billion.

Annual industrial production must be increased by a minimum of 6 percent, primarily by developing sectors determining technical progress. Here at least 70 percent of the increase must be obtained from increasing labor productivity.

We are faced with insuring further growth in the scale of production and implementing a big program for the construction and commissioning of new capacities.

As previously, the main emphasis continues to be placed on accelerating the development of the power, fuel, chemical, oil and machine-building industries.

Large-scale capacities are to be commissioned in the power, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, light and food industries. Here there must be a considerable increase in quantitative and qualitative indicators for all spheres of diversified Kazakhstan industry, including consumer goods production.

There is a great deal of work to be done by rural workers, whose tasks are determined in precise terms by the appropriate party and government decisions.

The republic is obliged to produce at least 27 million tons of grain and to sell a minimum of 15.4 million tons to the state.

Provision has been made for livestock and poultry purchases totaling 1.5 million tons and milk purchases in excess of 2.3 million tons.

Considerable appropriations are envisaged for the further development of transport, communications, science and culture.

The populations's real incomes are to increase. It is proposed to increase the volume of retail trade turnover to R12.5 billion. It is planned to commission approximately 6 million square meters of housing, expand the network of treatment facilities, improve consumer services and social welfare and develop physical culture, sport and tourism.

Large funds are being invested in providing amenities for centers of population.

As you can see, Comrade Kunayev went on to say, the targets for the final year of the 5-year plan are exceptionally great and responsible. A decisive stage in the struggle to fulfill them is beginning. To cope successfuly with them it is essential to strictly fulfill the instructions voice by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the CRSU Central Committee plenum, whose essence boils down to further increasing the efficiency of our economy and the fruitfulness of labor in every sector.

In implementing the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum resolution we should direct all our efforts toward insuring that there are as few lagging collectives as possible in the republic, that fuller use is made of fixed capital and labor resources, that labor productivity increases everywhere and that the policy of economy and thrift is intensified.

The CPSU Central Committee November Plenum demanded the assertion at every work place of a spirit of the greatest responsibility and businesslike criticism, keen implacability toward any manifestation of thriftlessness, shoddiness or passivity, punctilious monitoring of the execution of decisions and assessment based on what has actually been done.

To insure the fulfillment of the plan we have to successfully complete the current year and adopt exhaustive measures to insure smooth work guaranteeing the fullest implementation of all the targets for the final year of the 5-year plan and, on this basis, to prepare the ground well for the future.

This imposes even greater obligations not only to assess our achievements but also, as the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum demands, to analyaze our oversights and, in some places outright miscalculations in a rigorous and critical manner and with utter party principle-mindedness.

For example, it is impossible to turn a blind eye to the shortcomings in the work of our industry. This relates primarily to the existence of lagging enterprises. Such enterprises are still to be found within the ministries of heavy industry enterprise construction, the construction materials industry, rural construction, the timber and woodworking industry, the food industry and other sectors.

We do not always obtain the requisite return in industrial production because of the poor utilization of newly installed capacities and existing equipment at individual but important projects.

A recent check revealed that at these projects output is below the projected level. These enterprises include the Pavlodar ruberoid roofing paper plant, the Kustanayasbest combine, the Tselinograd iron foundry, the Stepnogorsk ball-bearing plant and the Uralsk instruments plant.

Some construction, light and food industry enterprises in Alma-Ata, Kustanay, Semipalatinsk, Uralsk and Kentau are also a long way from making full use of newly installed capacities. The Kachagay crockery plant and the Ust-Kamenogorsk silk fabric combine are operating at half capacity.

The return on capital is still rising only slowly in many sectors.

Mechanization is poor with the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of the Food Industry and the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry.

These factors alone are resulting in a considerable shortfall of the most diverse products.

The continuation of this situation is intolerable. It is essential to embark on the businesslike elimination of shortcomings everywhere, to be unafraid of substantiated criticism and if necessary, to be resolute in replacing cadres who do not justify the party's trust.

Workers in ferrous metallurgy face great tasks. The prime need is to increase pig iron, steel and rolled metal production. The leading role here belongs to the Karaganda metallurgical combine. Thanks to the efforts of labor collectives and party and soviet organs and to help from union-level bodies the situation in Magnitka is generally improving. This makes it possible to express confidence that the combine will fulfill the plan for the entire cycle of its operations this year and will operate smoothly from now on.

The level of nonferrous metal production must be increased next year. Therefore workers in nonferrous metallurgy and the Vostochno-Kazakhstanskiy, Dzhezkazganskiy, Chimkentskiy, Semipalatinskiy and Taldy-Kurganskiy party obkoms must join forces with the leadership of the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy (Comrade Nagibin) in improving the activity of all subsections of this sector, which is of the greatest importance for the country's economy. For this is necessary to start up the new capacities at the Vostochno-Kazakhstanskiy copper and chemical combine and the Ust-Kamenogorsk lead and zinc combine, to improve the work of the Achisay, Ekeliy and Dzhezkazgan and a number of other enterprises and achieve a sharp decrease in metal loss during the extraction and processing of ores and concentrates.

Comrade Kunayev went on to analyze the work of a number of leading sectors of Kazakhstan industry in detail, pointing up the considerable untapped potential whose efficient utilization would tield an immediate return. Thus, for example, the primary task facing the Karaganda Gorkom and Obkom in conjunction with the new leadership of the Karagandaugol Association (Comrade Dridzh) is to sharply improve the organization of production, reliably insure the fulfillment of the groundwork and capital work plan and effectively introduce new technology. Everything must be done to restore the reputation of coal-producing Karaganda which used to and still can lead the country in terms of labor productivity. Great tasks face the Ekibastuzugol Association (Comrade Kurzhey) and the Ekibastuzshankhtostroy combine (Comrade Fridyland).

Proceeding from Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's precise instructions, the further growth of coal production here should be combined with the building of a group of unique TETS.

It is time that the Dzhambulskiy, Chimkentskiy and Aktyubinskiy party obkoms joined forces with the leadership of chemical enterprises to incisively organize their raw material base, perfect manufacturing processes and eliminate disruptions in production in view of the exceptional significance of the Kazakhstan chemical industry for the entire country.

Take the following fact, the speaker said. The Fosfor Production Association in Chimkent recorded a production shortfall of over 14,000 tons of detergent last year, which hardly had the best possible impact on supplies for the population. From now on such things are inadmissible.

It is time the situation improved in the oil extracting industry, and particularly at the Mangyshlakneft Association (Comrade Timonin). Development of the new Buzachi Peninsula deposits should be accelerated, as a result of which oil extraction should also increase sharply.

The Novouzenskiy and Yeraliyevskiy raykoms and Mangyshlakskiy Obkom must give the oilmen effective assistance and increase oil industry output on the basis of the dissemination of advanced experience and intensification of labor discipline.

There is great deal to be done in machine building, including agricultural machine building. First of all, a well thought out, effective and efficiently forward-looking start must be made everywhere on producing the most modern high-quality machines, mechanisms, equipment and instruments.

In this respect every possible assistance must be given to accelerating the transfer of the Pavlodar tractor plant to the production of K-701 tractors, which Leonid Ilich particularly instructed at the plenum. This task must be resolved while also continuing to produce its present products.

The republic's machine-building workers have an obligation to do everything to insure that everything bearing a Kazakhstan brand mark is in no way inferior to the best Soviet-produced and foreign examples.

Comrades!

Next year's plans envisage exceptionally great tasks for the light, food and meat and dairy industries.

These tasks require the immediate elimination of current shortcomings in these sectors' work.

Speaking at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev dealt particularly with the production of consumer goods, the expansion of their range and the intolerability of creating artificial shortages, the culprits for which must be brought most strictly to account.

Everything that was said applies most directly to us. The republic's industry is not always quick and efficient in starting to produce new kinds of products, including cultural and consumer service products and domestic appliances. The Kirov and Elektropribor plants in Alma-Ata and the Fosfor Association in Chimkent are not fulfilling their delivery plans.

The range of products, particularly those for which there is increased demand, is growing only slowly. Instead, the trade system receives products with no reputation at all--like fabrics from the Kustanay worsted fabric combine or footwear from the Dzhetisu firm in Alma-Ata.

Serious miscalculations are typical in the production of goods for children.

For 3 years the Light Industry Ministry kept in step with the 5-year plan, but now it is in arrears, along with the Ministry of Local Industry.

Production from these ministries is scheduled to increase by R300 million next year. This is the minimum. Your main guidelines, Comrades Ibragimov, Nadabayev and other comrade ministers, are the 5-year plan targets. Therefore the aim is not only to fulfill next year's plans but to overfulfill them by the maximum amount.

Comrade Kunayev devoted great attention in his report to the major state problem of capital construction, recalling the particular significance attached to it by the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum. It was for nothing that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted: "We are building a great deal, but at the same time the situation in capital construction cannot satisfy us."

Indeed, since the beginning of the 5-year plan in the republic, state capital investments have not been fully utilized and the amount of uncompleted construction is increasing. Individual projects are being handed over piecemeal, way behind schedule and with major defects, which makes it impossible to reach rated capacity in the normal time.

The main construction ministries--the ministries of heavy industry enterprise construction and rural construction--are reducing their contract work levels despite having more material resources and manpower.

Any laggardness in the construction of projects in the power, chemical, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, light, food and meat and dairy industries is intolerable, the speaker stressed.

At the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum Leonid Ilich Brezhnev commented sharply that the construction of unique TETs in Kazakhstan is proceeding extremely badly. Comrade Neporozhniy was severely criticized. All this is just. The Ekibastuz power station is not the only one where construction is progressing slowly. The deadline for building the No 3 TETs in Karaganda has been missed.

Construction deadlines are also being missed in certain other sectors, including the construction industry itself. Thus, construction of the Karaganda and Burunday ceramic walling materials plants has taken more than twice as long as it should have.

The Kazakhstan CP Central Committee and republic government receive many requests for additional capital investments for the construction of new projects. Yet wherever you look, funds that have been allocated are not being put to use.

It must be said with all responsibility that henceforth such requests will not be considered and those who fail to put allocated funds to use and fail to meet deadlines for handing over projects will be brought strictly to account.

Instances of commissioning deadlines being missed and of lack of coordination between contractors and clients are resulting in an increase in the amount of uninstalled equipment, including imported equipment.

Everybody is aware of the benefits of modernization. It is good because it makes it possible to speedily achieve an increase in production capacities. But this is in the hands of those who carry out the work. And the duration of the modernization of important projects in Chimkent, Alma-Ata and other cites is more than twice the norm.

Existing modular housing construction enterprises in Aktyubinsk, Uralsk, Dzhezkazgan, Pavlodar and Zhanatas are also being modernized unsatisfactorily.

These enterprise are switching only slowly to the production of new housing models. In this connection great concern is being generated by the situation at the Alma-Ata housing construction combine, where to this very day obsolete models of components and structures are being produced.

Nothing can excuse the delay in constructing social, cultural and consumer service projects in Guryevskaya, Uralskaya, Dzhambulskaya, Turgayskaya and Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts. Clubs have sometimes taken 7-8 years to build in Pavlodarskaya and Dzhezkazganskaya oblasts.

The Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Bureau recently examined the question of the Gosstroy's role in improving construction quality in the light of the 25th CPSU Congress demands. The Gosstroy (Comrade Bektemisov) and Construction Ministry leaders were instructed to draw the correct conclusions from the critical observations and to take effective steps to improve construction, especially housing and civic construction quality sharply and raise the standard of design work, which hitehrto has left something to be desired in quality terms.

In the concluding year of the 5-year plan the construction workers have to assimilate R7.6 billion in capital investments and complete construction and installation work worth over R4.2 billion in all.

They will have to hand over thermal power stations with a total capacity of over 1.2 million kilowatts, install over 5,000 km of power transmissions lines, commission additional ore extraction and processing facilities at the Zhezkent and Zhayremskiy mining and enriching combines and the East Kazakhstan cuprochemical combine and the first phase of the Aktyubinsk primary wool processing factory, and sharply step up work on constructing a tinplate shop at the Karaganda metallurgical combine.

In agriculture it is planned to construct a large number of grain stores, poultry units, livestock premises, hothouse combines and other projects.

What is needed to cope successfully with the coming year's great tasks in capital construction?

First of all the ministers, Comrades Lomov, Musin, Yerzhanov and Rarimbetov, must improve labor organization and equipment use. In conjunction with people's control organs, obkoms and oblispolkoms and gorkoms and raykoms must immediately investigate the cuases of every construction trust and administration's laggardliness and curtail the practice of dissipating manpower and resources among numerous projects, insuring that they are concentrated on projects nearing completion.

It is important to minimize wastage of materials, fuel, energy and working time.

It is time that the republic's Gossnab (Comrade Tankibayev) appraised its activity critically, put each of its subdivisions into good order and radically improved the supply to construction sites of essential materials, resources and equipment.

It is essential to step up even further the acitivity of permanent deputy commissions and groups and people's control organs and, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev urged at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum, to strengthen discipline and organization in every sector.

We must realize that the further comprehensive development of the republic largely depends on how our construction workers work, how they put capital investments to use and the timeliness and quality with which production and social, cultural and consumer services projects are commissioned. This is why it is essential--in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum's demands--to increase the responsibility borne by construction organization leaders, corresponding Kazakhstan CP and Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers departments and party committees at every level in capital construction.

Comrades!

The further development of the economy largely depends on all forms of transport and communication. Provision is therefore being made for large investments in their development.

Throughout the republic as a whole an appreciable increase in railroad freight traffic must be insured next year. General-use motor vehicle freight traffic is to increase 12 percent.

Air and river transport, the communications system and road building will be further developed. The operation of railroad transport requires particular attention. It was not for nothing that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev began the critical part of his plenum speech with railroad transport. Of course a great deal depends on the union-level ministry, and it is to be assumed that the situation will change for the better following such sharp criticism. But it will only change if our railroad administrations and party committees, without waiting for special instructions, do everything incumbent on them to improve the situation by their own efforts.

It is very important to eliminate idle time and short-weight loads and to improve the coordination of all forms of transport. Transport and communications workers should make somewhat more frequent use of the untapped potential within their sectors and display constant concern to improve the standard of service for working people.

The CPSU Central Committee November Plenum pointed out that in resolving the urgent tasks facing the national economy, particularly as we approach the next 5-year plan, the party is counting on effective assistance from our scientists--the USSR Academy of Sciences, republic and sector academies and all scientific research establishments.

An important role in accelerating scientific and technical progress belongs to establishments under the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences and other departments which have fields of application for their efforts to further strengthen the alliance of science, advanced experience and production. But, strange as it may seem, the speaker went on to note, to this day it is not everywhere that the requisite significance is attached to the introduction of scientific and technical achievements, including automated control systems and computers, the dissemination of advanced experience and the raising of labor standards. As a result the technical standard of certain types of output is low.

Practical work to introduce new equipment at construction materials industry enterprises must be sharply intensified by construction workers themselves and also by the ministries headed by Comrades Alybayev, Ivanov and Nadanbayev and the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade (Comrade Yeleukenov), many of whose enterprises do not even have any plans for introducing new equipment as yet.

It is finally time, comrades, to make clear the simple truth that without the introduction of advanced experience and the achievements of scientific and technical progress into production we will mark time and fall back from the positions we have gained, which we have no right to allow.

In this sense the Light Industry Ministry merits the sharpest criticism. It is not for nothing that the press has quite justly criticized it. On paper Comrade Ibragimov has more advanced experience than he knows what to do with, but in practice, as they say, there's practically zilch.

The final results are not gratifying--the ministry if failing to meet its plan for a number of most important products and consistently produces rejects. Factors here include people's attitudes and questions of cadre policy, which, it must be said, Comrade Ibragimov and his deputy, Comrade Slastenko, sometimes pursue in a most original manner. Thus, they showered honor and respect on the trickster Shik, who came to Alma-Ata to carry out his swindling activity. He was given a three-room apartment and appointed an administration chief, and when Shik fell sick he was provided with special medical care--as if all kinds of things had afflicted this healthy scoundrel. Instances of this kind must be resolutely halted.

Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee November Plenum quite definitely confirmed the party's policy of not slackening but intensifying in every way the attention paid to questions relating to increasing the quality of work and output.

A considerable amount has been and is being done in this direction. Output bearing the seal of quality has more than doubled since the beginning of the 5-year plan. It has now been awarded to 1,850 products. Mass production of approximately 600 new types of output has been organized. Products marked "Made in Kazakhstan" are exported to 82 countries.

All this is good, of course.

However, consumers continue to receive products suffering from obvious and concealed defects. These include excavators, fabrics and footwear. The Karaganda and Kokchetav furniture associations, the Metallist plant in Alma-Ata and the Elastik factory in Chimkent produce reject products.

Quality is a broad concept covering all aspects of our work. It means excellently produced products and packaging, nicely published books and well-printed and good-quality newspapers.

But, unfortunately, it is not everywhere in our republic that detailed programs for introducing quality control systems have been adopted and are being implemented. Many ministries have essentially delegated this important work to the actual enterprise, limiting themselves to generalized appeals to "improve," "increase," "promote," "introduce" and so forth.

Seeking advanced experience is often used as a pretext for departmental envoys to fly around the country, while others come back with glowing impressions of museums, theaters, monuments and cuisine--but practically nothing relating to their production operation.

This is a fault to be found in the ministry for the provision of consumer services for the population, for example, many of whose subdivisions' work indeed leaves something to be desired.

Party committees and ministry and department leaders must adopt vigorous and persistent measures to spur all collectives and primary party organizations and the entire engineering and technical community--by action, not words--to solve the quality problem and thereby respond in a concrete manner to the CPSU Central Committee's precise instructions.

While discussing the work of industry, construction, transport and communications, Comrade Kunayev particularly singled out questions linked with further improving industrial cleanliness and labor protection and observing safety techniques and sharply criticized the leaders of a number of ministries, departments and enterprises, the State Inspectorate for Mining Equipment Safety (Comrade Glaimzhanov) and the Kazakhstan Trade Unions Council (Comrade Mikashev).

The speaker drew the plenum participants' attention to the need to intensify work to conserve nature and protect the environment from pollution everywhere. This is a constitutional requirement and everybody without exception must observe it, Comrade Kunayev stressed, going on to name persistent violators of this requirement--the ministries of nonferrous metallurgy, power, heavy industry enterprise construction and housing and the municipal economy. In particular, these ministries are as yet proceeding at only a snail's pace in building water-protection and purification installations in Leninogorsk.

Similar facts can be cited for Chimkent, Dzhambul, Ust-Kamenogorsk and other cities.

Construction of purification installations in Alma-Ata is proceeding slowly and the problem of cleaning up the atmosphere has not been effectively resolved to this day. "Clean air" spot checks are being carried out in a pro forma manner.

Everything must be done to insure that our large and small rivers and other bodies of water are always clean.

All this requires coordinated and fruitful actions which must in no way be delayed.

Comrades!

The republic faces exceptionally great tasks in the sphere of the rural economy.

Guided by the provisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum resolution and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's plenum speech, we have a duty to take every step to increase production of all kinds of produce in every way by strengthening the material and technical base of agriculture.

In arable farming it is important at this time to repair equipment, train cadres and carry out the entire package of winter agrotechnical operations expeditiously and to a high standard and to prepare well for the spring field work campaign.

It is very important at this time to orient our work toward consolidating and confidently developing what has been achieved this year. In grain production 1 billion poods of grain a year must become the norm from which we must progress further. The republic also has great opportunities for increasing rice, buckwheat and millet production.

The kind words of appreciation for the Kazakhstan corn-growers' labor which Leonid Ilich spoke at the CPSU Central Committee plenum must be justified in the future too by waging a resolute struggle to boost yeilds in every way, with particular attention being devoted to the elimination of shortcomings in arable farming.

Thus, to this day many sovkhozes and kolkhozes in Aktyubinskaya, Kustanayskaya, Uralskaya, Tsellingradskaya and Turgayskaya oblasts are failing to cope with their buckwheat and millet purchase plan. In addition to increasing wheat and fodder crop production in the republic, these oblasts must provide the quantities of buckwheat and millet stipulated by the plan.

The republic's potato and vegetable requirements can and must be fully met from what we produce ourselves. We have the conditions for this. Living evidence of this is provided by Karagandinskaya Oblast, which used to import 25,000 tons of potatoes every year. The oblast now covers its own requirements and even offers cucumbers and cabbage for sale outside the oblast.

Virtually every oblast has every opportunity to follow the Karagandinskaya Oblast farmers' example and achieve the unconditional fulfillment of their plans for the production and sale of every type of vegetable. This is important both for supplying the population with a full range of vegetables and for providing the canning industry with raw material.

The speaker went on to stress the importance of improving the utilization of irrigated land. The state invests considerable funds in irrigation, he noted, but as yet we are not obtaining the expected increase in output.

The republic fulfilled its 4-year plans for rice and corn grain purchases but the yield of these crops remains low.

Taldy-Kurganskaya and Dzhambulskaya oblast farms must boost their performance indicators in beet farming. Harvests of soybean, fodder and other industrial crops grown on irrigated land are still low. It is time that the Ministry of Agriculture (Comrade Motoriko), in conjunction with local party and soviet organs, investigated these questions and insured efficiency in irrigated farming.

The serious complaints against the leaders of water resource project construction organizations are merited. Not all trusts are coping with their contract work program. It is important for Comrades Tynybayev and Goncharov and their corresponding obkoms and oblispolkoms to accelerate the construction of the Tashtulskoye Reservoir, the opening up of lands in the Kzylkumy and Keles massifs and the construction of main water pipes and pipes for distributing water within settlements in northern oblasts.

The CPSU Central Committee November Plenum singled out the problem of further developing stockraising and increasing production of meat, milk and other products for which the demand is still not being met. The point is that since the beginning of the 5-year plan the republic has recorded a considerable shortfall in the number of livestock and poultry against the plan. The shortfall is particularly appreciable in Semipalatinskaya, Pavlodarskaya and Uralskaya oblasts.

The leaders of Vostocho-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast have not drawn the requisite conclusions from the criticism voiced at the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum. In the last 4 years this oblast has failed to deliver 60,000 tons of livestock to the state.

As for milk production, the republic as a whole will fulfill the purchase plan. However, there are serious shortcomings here too. Certain sovkhozes and kolkhozes in Alma-Atinskaya Kokchetavskaya, Turgayskaya, Uralskaya and Aktyubinskaya oblasts have unjustifiably reduced milk production.

Livestock reproduction is in a sorry state in a number of rayons in Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Dzhazkazganskaya and Tselinigradskaya oblasts. On individual farms in Turgayskaya, Uralskaya, Dzhezkazganskya and Aktyubinskaya oblasts murrain, unproductive expenditure of livestock and sometimes even outright squandering are considerable.

Henceforth, the speaker said, it is essential to moderate appetites, resolutely seal off all avenues leading to losses, improve the safekeeping of livestock and boost livestock productiveness.

Comrades! More extensive use of accumulated advanced experience must be made in stockraising, and such experience is available in every oblast. Investigate at the local level what is preventing people following the example of Kustanayskaya Oblast, which for several straight years has been coping successfully with its plans for the production and procurement of meat, milk and other livestock products.

The transfer of the sector onto an industrial footing must be accelerated everywhere. It is necessary to organize a veterinary service, raise standards of hygiene in livestock units and increase the personal responsibility borne by farm leaders and specialists for the situation in stockraising.

Sheep farming must be mentioned in particular. Attaching great significance to this sector, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution "On Measures To Develop Sheep Farming in the Kazakh SSR."

It is our duty to insure the fulfillment of this resolution.

Hog, horse, camel and rabbit farming must be developed at an accelerated rate everywhere.

Finally, it is essential to investigate lagging farms and embark in earnest on the introduction of advanced experience--and we have considerable such experience in the republic.

The main tasks in stockraising at this time is wintering. As the recently adopted CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee resolution "On Developing All-Union Socialist Competition Among Stockraising Workers To Increase the Production and Procurement of Livestock Products During the 1979-1980 Winter Period" demands, we must emerge from the wintering period with not only the livestock population fully intact but also an increase in agricultural output everywhere. Party, Soviet and economic organs must create the necessary conditions for every oblast, rayon and farm to fulfill and overfulfill its socialist pledges. We have every opportunity for this.

A great deal of work needs to be done to improve the quality of agricultural produce--a subject also mentioned at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum.

This work is being persistently carried out. Its results have been appreciable, particularly in grain production. But nevertheless not all sovkhozes, kolkhozes and procurement organizations are waging a persistent struggle to improve the quality of produce and insure its safekeeping.

Considerable losses are sustained in harvesting, transporting and storing produce. For example, big losses of potatoes have been established on certain sovkhozes in northern oblasts of Kazakhstan. Vegetable stores in Alma-Ata are in a bad state of repair.

"In the final analysis it is the consumer who judges both the quality and quantity of agricultural produce from what he can see and buy in the stores," the speaker said, recalling the words spoken at the November plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. "This is why it is essential to strive for uninterrupted and coordinated work by all the links in the chain linking the field or livestock unit to the consumer. Everything here is of equal importance--transportation and production of packaging, storage and processing of produce and, finally, the trade system."

I assume that Comrade Motoriko, Dairov, Alybayev, Nadanbayev, Tanekeyev and Ivanov will draw the correct conclusions from all this.

Questions relating to further improving the efficiency of agricultural production are a common matter for us all. Here chief attention must be focused on the efficient utilization of material and technical resources and manpower and the strengthening of concrete patronage ties between city and countryside--an area where, as was stated quite justly at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum it is time to eliminate avoidance of personal responsibility and parasitism.

Comrade Kunayev went on to point out in particular the need to intensify the policy of economy and thrift everywhere--a matter assuming increasing significance at this time in city and countryside alike. But to this day there is a total reluctance to understand this within the construction ministries, the power industry, nonferrous metallurgy, the internal affairs ministry, certain scientific research establishments and a number of sovkhozes and kolkhozes.

Electricity losses are not declining. Thousands of cubic meters of gas are being burned to no purpose and timber is being lost. Considerable quantities of rolled metal, cement, slate and other materials are being diverted to nonplan objectives.

Thousands of tons of these are wasted in the Petopavloskstroy Trust (Manager Comrade Levkovich).

According to statistics from the People's Control Committee, farms in Semipalatinskaya Oblast sell gasolene to outside organizations and use diesel fuel for heating, subsequently recording it as having been used for tractor operations. Individual farm leaders in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya and Alma-Atinskaya oblasts squander equipment with exceptional nonchalance, and as yet their actions have not been properly condemned or assessed in accordance with all the severity of the law.

The price at which production results are achieved is far from being a matter of indifference to us. Therefore, any overexpenditure, loss or increase in prime costs or any manifestation of wastefulness or deception of the state must be prevented most firmly.

The attention of party obkoms, ministries, the gosplan, the gossnab, the People's Control Committee, trade union and Komsomol organizations and farm leaders must be constantly centered on all these questions.

Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee plenum and USSR Supreme Soviet session devoted exceptional attention to questions concerned with further increasing the working people's material and cultural living standard.

In his speech Leonid Ilich Brezhnev cited the most convincing facts. They are well known to you. And a considerable amount in the sociocultural field has also been done in our republic.

At the same time serious shortcomings, particularly in housing, the municipal economy, trade, consumers services and trade, have not been eliminated.

Certain oblispolkoms and the Alma-Ata Gorispolkom (Comrade Zhakupov) are not insuring a high standard of operation of the housing pool and heat, water and sewerage networks. The Ministry of the Power Industry (Comrade Baturov) has not promoted the normal operation of the No 1 TETs in Alma-Ata, as a result of which normal heating supplies to the city have been disrupted.

In trade and consumer services it is not everywhere that the population's requirements are being studied or progressive service methods introduced. In Guryevskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts stores close for long periods under various pretexts.

The Ministry of Trade and the Kazakh Potrebsoyuz are exerting only a weak influence on the production of the requisite range of commodities, make mistakes in determining requirements and are poor at managing resources.

As a result an adequate range of commodities in daily demand often disappears from the trade system: lamp bulbs, then soap, then toothbrushes and toothpaste, then something else again. However, Comrades Dzhiyenbayev, Ivanov and Tanekeyev always attempt to find "convincing" justifications for this.

To back up the state trade system it is important to develop commission trading in livestock products more actively and to insure that the consumer cooperative system has the leading place in purchasing and selling surplus agricultural produce from kolkhozes and the population.

In consumer service it is time that consumer service centers or multiple collection centers were set up in all farm central precincts.

It is necessary to expand the network of public health establishments in a vigorous manner and to a high standard, to improve their material and technical facilities and to display greater concern for medical cadres, particularly in the countryside.

At the same time there are facts bearing witness to the reverse of this. Instead of being built in 2 years, a medical school in Alma-Ata has been under construction for 10, and construction of a large 1,000-bed hospital has not even begun.

Several republic ministries--including the Ministry of Rural Construction, the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy and the Ministry of Procurements--are extremely lax in concerning themselves with questions relating to the development of the Sary-Agach sanatorium. This resort has also been forgotten by the Kazakh Trade Unions Council. The same can also be said about certain other health resorts in the republic.

The people's health is our main asset. Nobody is authorized to forget this.

In addition to improving the work of the aforementioned sectors, the 1980 plan provides for substantial measures to further develop the higher schooling system, education and the vocational and technical training system.

All this will require constant attention and concern from party organs.

In his report Comrade Kunayev elucidated in detail the role and significance of party committees as the direct organizers of the fulfillment of party instructions and directives in the practical implementation of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum decisions.

In recent years, he noted, party committees have considerably improved the style and methods of their work, and many of them display a skillful approach to the solution of problems which arise.

However, all cannot be considered to be well in the activity of party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms.

Thus, the Ust-Kamenogorsk Korkom is overlooking a number of key problems in industry, culture and the protection of public order. The organizational work done by the Katon-Karagayskiy, Makanchinskiy, Karatobinskiy and certain other party raykoms and gorkoms is not up to standard.

Individual party committees hide from real life behind sheaves of paper and conern themselves excessively with resolutions to the detriment of the monitoring of their execution.

The CPSU Central Committee November Plenum documents state quite clearly that the scale and complexity of the tasks facing us require that complete order be imposed in all sectors of economic and cultural building and that they be reinforced with politically mature and skilled cadres.

This is not the first time we have mentioned this. Nevertheless in a number of places incompetent people have been occupying leadership posts for years.

Shortcomings which are not noticed in time tend to spread, showing up in facts desecrating the honor of communists. In Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast a number of leaders in the oblast center itself tolerated the most flagrant violations. Seeing this, lower-ranking officials began to abuse their position. The speaker backed up what he said with specific facts, which must be assessed in a principle-minded manner at the local level.

Life has convincingly shown that significant successes are achieved where party organizations are concerned to create an atmosphere of exactingness in collectives.

The report and election campaign in primary party organizations ended recently. It helped to increase their militancy and galvanize the communists in resolving all practical tasks.

But the reports and elections also brought to light serious defects, shortcomings and, in some places, irresponsibility on the part of individual communists. Things like this are intolerable and must be severely condemned by party committees.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum decisions the center of organizational political work must be shifted directly to primary party organizations and party groups, which must be helped to link in practice party policy and working people's living creativity and to make fuller use of the force and influence of soviets, trade union and Komsomol organizations, the people's control network and the mass information media.

In the final year of the 5-year plan we must raise the standard of socialist competition to a higher level and make it a truly mass movement. Our Soviet way of life is inconceivable without active participation by working people in competition. In this connection it would be pertinent to mention that formalism and red tape have still not been eliminated from the organization of competition everywhere. Take the Alma-Ata railroad, for example. In the last 18 months the trade union's railroad committee and the railroad leadership (Comrade Buranbayev) have examined questions relating to competition on 30 occasions and every time a detailed resolution has been adopted. As you can see, there is no shortage of resolutions, but the trouble is that they have been adopted and neatly posted up and that has been the end of the matter.

Unfortunately, this kind of practice in the leadership of competition is to a great extent also inherent in other republic committees, oblast councils and the Kazakh Trade Unions Council (Comrade Mukashev) itself.

The time has come to resolutely eliminate everything that obstructs initiative on the part of working people and to strive actively to insure that competition promotes an increase in everybody's interest in improving his work.

In fulfilling the decisions of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum we must intensify everywhere the struggle to strengthen discipline and safeguard socialist property and must mercilessly prevent any antisocial phenomena, be they direct encroachments on public property, falsifications of statistics or violations of public order.

It is essential to mobilize the entire public for this and intensify the work of the comrades courts, the voluntary people's militia and the press. Here it is important to completely eliminate formalism and work aimed at gaining "credit points."

A particular responsibility is borne by party, trade union and Komsomol committees and internal affairs, prosecutor's office and court organs, which are called upon to stand guard over socialist legality and law and order and over the strict observance of citizens' constitutional liberties, rights and duties.

The USSR Supreme Soviet session adopted a number of important laws--on people's control, the supreme court, the prosecutor's office, the arbitration system and the legal profession. These laws will promote the consolidation of legality and law and order in the country. Thus they will bear the most direct relation to all our work, including economic work.

The task facing party organs is to explain the content and profound democratism of the new laws, actively promote unswerving compliance with them, strictly prevent the slightest deviation from our socialist law and order and resolutely eradicate red tape and bureaucracy wherever they show themselves.

Comrade Kunayev's report noted the need to further intensify idealogical and political education work in full accordance with the recentparty instructions.

This work is not seasonal or restricted to a given time frame. We must carry out this work--like no other--constantly and without ostentation or empty political rhetoric and tub-thumping. The most serious violations, relapses into bourgeois and petty bourgeois mentality, parasitism and amorality are inevitable where this work is carried out in a stereotyped and uninventive way.

At the present stage of the development of mature socialist society it is not enough just to have a developed economic base, good machine tools and machinery and progressive technology. All this must be supplemented by an honest and conscientious attitude by every citizen toward his rights and duties and by unswerving compliance with the rules and norms of socialist communal life. Everybody has an obligation to live primarily for the interests of society and the interests of the entire country and to be steeped in personal responsibility for the matter entrusted to him and for the translation of the party's instructions into reality.

This is precisely why the significance of mass political work, particularly among young people, is growing immeasurably under present conditions.

Life shows that it is possible and necessary to rely more boldly on the Komsomol and young. It is important to recall once again today that the young are our hope and our future. It is therefore essential to have a deeper knowledge of their life, everyday existence and moods and to instill in them real internationalism, lofty moral qualities, an active life stance and the total rejection of morals alien to us.

The role of the press, radio, television, creative unions and scientific and cultural establishments in all this is exceptionally great. This role is increasing particularly in connection with the preparations for the upcoming elections to the Kazakh Supreme Soviet and local soviets.

The republic's working people have a remarkable tradition of greating noteworthy events with good labor achievements. Hundreds of collectives and thousands of working people are already waging a struggle to fulfill their 5-year plans by the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth and the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazahstan CP.

It is important to make the maximum efforts to insure that every labor collective copes successfully with the pledges it has adopted and exceeds them.

The republic party organization must be imbued most responsibly with a profound understanding of the tremendous significance of the plan and budget for next year, which, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev urges, we are obliged to transform into a year of shock, Leninist-style work in all spheres of the economy, science and culture, a year of active preparations for the 26th party congress.

The communists and all working people must now make the maximum effort to translate what has been planned into reality, especially since now, as never before, we are armed with precise instructions formulated in concrete terms in the recent party and government resolutions concerned with further improving our economy, raising the standard of man ment and intensifying ideological work.

In conclusion Comrade Kunayev stated: The party's policy is an undeviating policy of involving working people in the resolution of major state tasks. This is real democratism in action which elevates the toiling individual, reinforces the collective spirit and unites forces.

Guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session, consolidating discipline, order and organization everywhere and developing socialist competition in every way, we must subordinate all our work to the chief objective common to us all--insuring the fulfillment of and overfulfillment of the plans for 1980 and the entire 10th 5-Year Plan, and thereby laying a reliable material and technical foundation for the next 5-year plan.

Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that the Kazakhstan party organization will be even more vigorous and purposeful in increasing the working people's political and labor activeness to successfully resolve the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and the historic 25th CPSU Congress.

ZLOBIN PRODUCTION METHOD, OTHER EFFICIENCY MEASURES ADVOCATED

LD161958 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

["For Work To Become More Effective"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 16, TASS--TASS commentator Boris Prokhorov writes:

About 110 million workers and employees are engaged in the Soviet national economy. With such a number of workers, the waste not only of a work day but also of an hour and even of a minute turns out to be a great loss to the country. A groundless change of a place of work by workers also tells negatively on the effectiveness of our national economy. One needs time to get settled in a new place and start working at full capacity. Time spent for that is wasted. The decision of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the government and the trade unions of the USSR "On Further Strengthening Labour Discipline and on Reducing the Turn-Over of Personnel in the National Economy" is directed towards reducing such waste of time to the utmost. The decision envisages a whole complex of most diverse measures to strengthen labour discipline, which will lead to a rise in labour productivity and effectiveness of production.

What specifically does this decision make incumbent on government and economic bodies? To introduce on a wider scale the team method of work and remuneration of labour, which originated ten years ago on an initiative of Nikolay Zlobin, a building team leader. At present more than 70,000 teams in the USSR work according to this method. Experience has shown that this method under which a comprehensive team turns over to the client not only individual types of work but already a finished project or a component and distributes the wages among individual persons depending on their contribution to the joint work, strengthens labour discipline and raises productivity of labour. The Zlobin method enhances responsibility of each to the collective and at the same time the collective's responsibility for each worker.

In keeping with the decision a large amount of work is to be done to improve working conditions at enterprises to reduce manual labour and raise the qualification of workers, young workers in the first place. Economic incentives envisaged in the decision will also play a considerable role. The decision, for example, gives the right to enterprises to materially help those workers who work in one place for not less than five years, and if the matter concerns the newlyweds--for not less than two years--in the construction of individual and cooperative houses. But if the workers without a valid reason quit the enterprise, they will have to return the loan which they received. Beginning from next five-year plan period (1981-1985), the uninterrupted length of service will be encouraged for a number of brackets of workers by an additional paid leave. But this may not be provided for those who, for example, absent themselves from work.

In next five year plan period it is decided to increase from 10 to 20 per cent an old-age pension bonus for uninterrupted length of service at one enterprise, institution and organization. This will apply to men who worked in one place for not less than 25 years and to women who worked in one place for not less than 20 years. It must be recalled by the way that the pension age qualification in the USSR (60 years for men and 55 for women) is one of the world's lowest. Besides, many brackets of workers depending on profession or place of work (for example, mine workers, metallurgists or those who work in northern areas) get the right to old-age pension earlier: men at the age of 55 and women at the age of 50.

The decision on strengthening labour discipline and reducing the turn-over of personnel will undoubtedly have a positive influence on the effectiveness of work in the country's work collectives.